

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. III.—No. 11.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1886.

TERMS: { \$1.50 per year in advance.
Single copies, 15 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

THE VALUE OF A FREE PRESS—AMERICA'S SUPREMACY IN THIS DIRECTION—HISTORY—THE FRENCH PRESS—THE OFFICE OF THE CENSOR—NAPOLEON I AND THE PRINTING FRATERNITY—PRESS POLICE—NEWSPAPER CAUTION—PALM EXECUTED FOR THE PRINTING OF A PAMPHLET IN GERMANY—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE FRENCH PRINTERS, BOULÉ AND PROUX—NAPOLEON III AND THE PRESS LAWS—CREATION OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM—1881: A FREE PRESS IN FRANCE.

NO. I.—BY GUSTAV BOEHM.

AMONG the most sacred institutions of this country, guaranteed by a paragraph of the constitution, is the freedom of the press. It is one of the three items constituting the most sacred triumvirate a nation can possess: freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of the press. But few of them possess the advantage of a free press; the people of the United States are envied by hundreds and thousands of living souls who, even at this age of enlightenment and progress, are still sighing under a system of *serfdom* more or less rigorous, according to the geographical location of their land, sighing under the weight of the censor, whose power is almost unlimited in curtailing the mental food of the nation whose apparent welfare is left at the option of his whim, of his devotion—more or less effective—to his sovereign, dependent upon his ideas about that which the people of the empire or kingdom or whatever form of government he may serve, should read and should not read.

With any civilized nation the daily products of the printing-press are considered as necessary to the subsistence of soul and body as the daily products of the baking-oven. The printed sheet is at present as important a factor in the life of the member of a cultured community as the loaf of bread; the printed sheet is to the modern generation what the potato is to the sons of the "green isle," simply indispensable. How many would more gladly consent to reduce their daily eatables to one-half of the usual quantity and be permitted the privilege to peruse their daily paper, than to enjoy the privilege of full rations for the stomach and none for the brains!

To possess the advantage and benefits of a free press

in extenso, to think and write free from all monarchical restraint, is a fortune which can only be appreciated by those who have lived in lands, among people who do not enjoy this greatest of all institutions of our republic, who have personally felt the whimsical power of the censor's blue lead, who have experienced their newspaper served upon them filled with unimportant, space-filling trash or with blanks often occupying more space than the printed matter, and the words glaring at the reader out of this white surrounding confiscated, which says as much as that the editor's thoughts ran too freely from his pen, that the creature appointed for the purpose of testing and regulating the mental food of his majesty's people has found it best to withdraw so and so many passages—generally the actual gold among the editorial sand—from the perusal of the readers.

I have a copy of a German newspaper, a quarter sheet, which is but scantily filled with reading matter; more than three-quarters of the space being blanks, with the ominous phrase "confiscated," in large type, as sole occupant in the center. This is one way in which editors and publishers draw the attention of their readers to the tyranny of the press laws. This white space, with its eleven letters, speaks louder than a thousand editorials; it is a scream of despair heard by everyone whose eyesight is not blinded; heard by many more than those who could understand the sense of an editorial, explaining the whys and what-fors of the inferior reading matter with which the editor had been obliged to fill the columns of his paper after his proofs had been returned from the official censor painted "blue" as the sky in heaven, that is, designated by him, the censor, who has to watch over the welfare of his master's citizens, as forbidden fruit, which is not to be served under penalty of a fine—confiscation of the issue, perhaps the entire newspaper property, and often, even incarceration of the people's best friend, the writer of the ominous article. These are experiences the European editor, printer and publisher may realize at any hour in his business career, and these occurrences are not confined to Russia or Turkey, but may be found in the more civilized regions of western empires and republics.

The American press is not subject to such annoyances; its unbounded freedom is the pride of the country and—

we regret to be obliged to say so—has lately given reason to a misappropriation of the rights it enjoys, to a misunderstanding between the freedom guaranteed by our constitution and the freedom prohibited by the laws of humanity and legislative providence. But I have no desire to vindicate any views in this case and at this place.

The freedom of the press was always the desire of every nation, aiming to fill a place in a progressive direction among her sister nations. How few have reached their end!

A short, retrospective glance over the panorama of the past, even the years only forming part of the present century, the century of progress and enlightenment, shows a picture as checkered in its appearance with the ups and downs of a free thought, a free press system, as the field of a crazy-quilt. Today we meet with the "full-go" of unbounded liberty in expressing thoughts of certainly a more than free character, tomorrow we find even the most innocent expressions of the philosopher at the beer-table a crime, prohibited and punished with prison chains, expulsion and death. While the government of one period ignores and laughs at the most furious explosion of the feelings of the unsatisfied, the authorities of the next condemn the oftenmost harmless speech of the beardless student ("Burschschafter"), and accuse him of high treason.

Napoleon the Great used to say: *L'imprimerie est un arsenal, qu'il importe de ne pas mettre entre les mains de tout le monde* (the printing-office is an armory which ought not to be in the hands of everyone); he placed the printing-offices, after reducing them from four hundred to sixty, under surveillance of a directory, which again worked under specific supervision of the Secretary of State. To justify his action, he ordered the proprietors of the sixty offices still permitted to exist to pay damages to the ex-proprietors of the offices closed by his order, and in 1811 the sum which was to be paid to the owner of such a closed establishment amounted to 4,000 francs. Eighty official offices existing at that time (they were increased from sixty to eighty) had to divide the enormous amounts paid out to the ex-printers of Paris, etc., among themselves, each being forced to pay his share or close his office.

The restoration brought apparently better times for the printer, still only apparently. Pamphlets under twenty pages were subject to the censor's blue lead; thus the contents of every newspaper, every circular, every card, had to be sanctioned by the official censor before it went to press, or the printer would make himself subject to a fine, or even incarceration.

Two German printers who had the courage to print some pamphlets, criticising the overwhelming power of France (1806), were arrested by French soldiers, and one of them, Palm, as is well known, was brought before a court-martial, found guilty and shot. The least neglect of a mere formality by the proprietor of a printing-office was considered sufficient cause to withdraw the license from such printer, thus often ruining the largest and costliest establishments for almost no reason or cause whatever. In 1817 it was thought proper to do away with the office

of the censor, and to introduce instead a caution, in the shape of 10,000 francs for dailies, and 5,000 francs for periodicals, as a guarantee that the printer and publisher would not print anything offensive to the government. The consequence of this method, releasing the censor of his responsibility and charging the printer therewith, was soon enough felt among the printing fraternity. In a comparatively short space of time many French printers had to pay fines, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 francs a head.

After Charles X was deposed from the French throne, and the Duc d'Orleans King of France, press matters seemed to take a freer and easier appearance. Misdemeanors so far under charge of the minister of the police were now made subject to the judgment of a jury. The caution was materially reduced, and other improvements introduced. But after some of the journals thought it their business to make use of the freedom they enjoyed by attacking the government, a fine of from 10,000 to 50,000 francs was put upon the so-called endangering of the peace of the state.

As soon as Louis Philippe's time had come (1848) the provisory government began life with a general amnesty to all persons under penalty for misdemeanors according to the press laws.

This apparent freedom and the disappearance of the press revenue produced a multitude of printed pamphlets, posters, newspapers, etc. But the glory did not last. Cavaignac extinguished the life of eleven journals, and when Napoleon III was chosen president of the republic he undertook the suppression of newspapers with the aid of the military. Those vandals accepted their new duty with the utmost vigor, destroying the property of the printers who had the misfortune to come to feel their special wrath. The material in the office of Boulé was damaged by them to the amount of more than 78,000 francs; the damages in the establishment of M. Proux amounted to 40,000 francs.

After some time the severity of former press laws was once more introduced. Caution sums were again demanded from the publishers of journals, and the signing of every article of a political, philosophical or religious character prescribed. This law was the cradle of personal journalism since then in vogue in France, and the cause of the, to a degree, superiority of the French journals over all others in the world. The demand that every author should sign his or her articles produced a carefully written press. Authors of repute thought it well worth to keep their reputation by weighing that which appeared above their signatures, and do away with all the trash and rubbish otherwise of no earthly consequence to them, as long as the credit and the blame were equally to be borne by the "editor" of the paper. The historical *coup d'état* which made Napoleon, the president of the French republic, an emperor, was the beginning of a rapid decrease in the freedom enjoyed—real and apparently—by the French press. The revenue tax was again introduced; the office of the censor or official critic reestablished. Every publisher was obliged, under heavy penalty in case of failure, to submit to this official two copies of any publication

in view, for criticism before the actual printing and distributing took place. The duties of this hated censor have already been explained further above. This law was first enforced by placing military detachments in the press-rooms of the dailies, to watch that no copies were printed before the return sheets from the censor's bureau arrived and the prescribed alterations in the form were executed. Such was the disgraceful state of things in France from an early date to 1870, when, on the 2d of December of that year, the power of the third Napoleon ceased to be, and the freedom of the press was once more declared. Eleven years after the Napoleonic failure the French press received the full benefit of free speech through the laws passed July 29, 1881.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE PRINTING-OFFICES OF BUENOS AYRES.

NO. III.—BY WALTER L. KING.

WE have about thirty daily papers in this city, the journal among them being the *Nacion*, now in its seventeenth year, and having a daily circulation of over thirty thousand, which is closely followed by the *Prensa*. Of the former, nearly all have heard an account of its veritable blanket size—columns, of which there are nine on each of the four pages, 15-em measure, being 34½ inches long. Perhaps an account, then, of how the principal newspaper of the “Far, Far South” is conducted will be of interest to Northern readers.

The *Nacion* offices are situated in calle San Martin, and occupy Nos. 214 to 218. The building has a handsome front, and the management is, to be short, handsome in all things—generous treatment of employes, kindly interest in their comforts—and there are many *dis's* to be met with in printing-offices in these parts during summer months—with a never-failing desire to do the greatest good for the greatest number. This daily's structure extends back some fifty yards, or nearly a square, for Argentine's chief city is, for the greater part, built in squares. At the back is done what jobbing work may be necessary; but it is not with this department, but with the newspaper, that this article is to deal.

Having obtained permission from the administrator to “witness the stereotyping and machinery of the daily” the writer determined to visit the establishment without delay. The men had but finished their midnight meal when I looked into the composing-room just before 12 o'clock. This compartment is at the top of a flight of stairs, and forms a half-square, being altogether about thirty yards long by four wide. The light is good, and there is plenty of room in which to move about. Type is of French, English, and a little of native manufacture. From thirty to thirty-five compositors are employed, who receive \$60 per month. Piecework prevails to but little extent here, though were it general it would have a salutary effect upon many, particularly in works carried on by the government. Composition begins at 7 A.M., and is generally concluded by 3:30 next morning. And, in concluding this short notice of a model typesetting room, with its adjoining cloak, washing and dining-rooms, let it be stated that

thanks are due to the overseer for his kindly explanations.

Situated underground is the stereotyping department. At 12:30 pages three and four are treated. The forms are never lifted—who could do it?—but slid from stone to lift, to trolley, to the preparatory, and then to the paper-cast machines with the facility and easiness of a card. This expeditious method is attained by the conveyance articles being made so that the platen can be raised or lowered as desired; also, because the surfaces are especially prepared, being smooth like glass. Want of proper ventilation, however, causes this cellar to be almost uninhabitable during stereotyping. Not more than a dozen men are employed downstairs in stereotyping and machine-tending combined. All the outfit is supplied by Marinoni; so is the damper, which runs the roll of paper—nearly three miles long—through in less than twenty minutes.

Near by are the two Marinoni's, among the first rotary machines introduced into Argentine. They are far from being the fastest runners of this celebrated maker, their average speed being put down at 8,000 hourly, though actual count made it but 100 per minute. Only the one machine is used, the other being reserved for a rush or breakdown.

It is generally a few minutes after four ere the last plate is placed on the cylinder, and in a few more minutes the foreman's query “Ready?” is answered by the welcome “Right!” Round fly the stereotypes, the many bright chisel-cuttings on which glitter like silver in the gaslight, and all hands at once set to work carrying away the heaps of *Nacions* that now strew the ground thickly. But the roar is deafening, and it is only a question of time ere we see quieter machinery in use.

From Marinoni also comes the two vertical 6¾ and 5½ horsepower steam motors. They occupy, like his presses, very little space when the great number of papers turned out in so short a time is considered.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

“COPY.”

BY WILLIAM H. BUSHNELL.

THE bane of a compositor's life is “copy.” Writers for the press appear to labor under the absurd delusion that eyes and time to them (the typesetters) are not of the slightest importance. That they can, do and will decipher hieroglyphics worse than any of the puzzling inscriptions upon Egyptian monuments is certain; that they will reproduce fairly printed, in the most elegant of English, the purest of diction and finished of sentences the baldest of nonsense, is taken for granted.

This, we are aware, is as high as well-merited a compliment to the intelligence, education and care exercised by the craft. But the price paid is enormously out of proportion to the benefits received in return.

There is no established sliding scale governing legible and almost non-readable manuscript. The general term of copy includes the good, miserable and execrable. It is a net sufficiently capacious to gather in all kinds and conditions of matter to be put in type. No distinction is made in the estimate and none in the pay per thousand ems—at least as a rule. In one instance the loss of time in study

falls upon the compositor, in the other upon the office, and in either it is unfair, unjust, ungenerous, and frequently heavy.

For this there has never been any compensation, except such as might be obtained by grumbling or lurid expletives that were certain to return and plague their inventors, to come home as certainly as young chickens to roost, and leave a scar upon the soul as they had done a stain upon the lips. Anything, that by a great stretch of the imagination could be called penmanship, has been held to be good enough for printers, as if they were prematurely condemned to suffer the curses peculiar to Tartaros.

How provoking and heavy these are at times, very few beyond the sacred precincts of a printing-office have any conception, save it may possibly be the thoughtless or indifferent cause of all the trouble—authors.

But, oracularly assert the gentlemen of letters, all cannot write handsomely. Of course, and it is not in the least desirable that they should, in copy. The prime and great essential is plainness, and any and every one can do so if they choose. One of the most difficult and tiresome manuscripts that ever fell to our lot to read was a marvel of beauty and perfectness. As a work of chirographic art it was superb; as copy for a comp., a delusion, torture and failure. So much so was this the case that it would have been a blessing had some occult power knocked the exquisite form of the letters into pi, and relieved eye and mind of the eternal sameness of proportion and finish.

But the excuse that one cannot write well is very lame and unsatisfactory to the printer who picks up the slender pieces of metal or the proprietor who pays the weekly wage. We repeat that the vast majority can, if they will, write so that one glance is all that is necessary to comprehend the exact word, and not force a reading of lines, and then, after careful and minute study, guess what in the name of Webster and Lindley Murray the author was driving at.

What if by reason of some physical disability, loss of fingers, or shattering of nerves, the pen becomes the master in place of the slave? Easily answered, most noble author, who from the sublime heights of egotism looks down upon ye poor printer man as simply a machine to give your wonderful erudition, profound wisdom and almost inspired forecasting of the future to a gaping, astonished and madly worshipping world? Don't, please don't, write yourself down "egregiously an ass," but remember it is easy to find one that excels in the quirks of blazoning pens, and self-interest, if no other reason, should cause his employment. And don't lay the flattering unction to your soul that bad penmanship is a sure sign of genius. That senseless idea was exploded long since, and those who were once foolish enough to entertain it now laugh at their own stupidity. It is rather a sign of sloth, carelessness and disregard of the rights of others. Have not printers as good a claim upon you for plain copy as you upon them for a clean proof? What justice is there in your demanding the one if you do not furnish the other? How can you reasonably expect your "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" to be faithfully embalmed in type if the copy furnished lack the prime essential of

being readable? Is there any shadow of sense in your demanding of the printers more than a fair quota of the work to be accomplished? Must they edit as well as print? Is there any vestige of fairness in shifting the responsibility entirely from your shoulders and demanding what you do not pay for; what was never contracted to be performed—demanding next to impossibilities?

Every one who has worked at the case, especially in offices mainly or entirely devoted to literature, have proven to their sorrow how much time is used up in trying to read bad manuscript and correcting proofs beyond mortal power to make clean for want of plain copy.

A case or two in illustration of this will point the moral and adorn the tale of all. It was the misfortune of the writer to once have manuscripts of the late Captain Mayne Reid placed in his hands for elucidation. Foreman, compositors, pressmen and devil had cudged their brains and invention in vain. It was written (?) in most diabolical, running, irregular, half back-hand, without the slightest regard to lines, and filled with interlineations and corrections. Chinese characters drunk with opium would have been equally lucid. The writer of this article incontinently gave it up, as others had done, and made a visit to the illustrious author. With a smile that was excessively bland he declared it was easy for him to read, and in his goodness of heart made a copy of the especially objectionable pages. But the last was worse than the first, and the writer hereof had to lay aside his coat and re-write from dictation to save the unoffending knights of the stick and rule from a lunatic asylum.

This, an isolated instance, is a fair sample of the many, and the loss to the office met with no recompense, while the author demanded his full pound of flesh just as much as if the copy had been reprint and double-ledged, wide-margined English!

Other cases, almost if not quite as bad might be quoted *ad libitum*. For the craft this is not necessary. Its members have learned by long and patient suffering of how much they have been and are being robbed, and that in the most open manner. At best, under the fierce competition of the age, prices are low beyond just remuneration, and bad copy, added to them, becomes a just cause of complaint.

Would it be tolerated in any other business? Does not the mechanic of every branch add to his estimate all additions as extras, and is it not proper the printer should do so? The contract between patron and printer rests upon the same basis. He agrees to do a job of a certain kind, in a certain manner, for a certain price. His figures are based upon specifications as absolutely as those of an architect, and it does not enter into the calculation of the one that wings, towers and windows are to be added according to fancy until the proposed cottage becomes a palace. Neither has the other estimated that he is to be delayed for hours or even days by copy when otherwise the work could easily have been completed within the time calculated upon.

In every well-regulated office, time is one of the most important factors to success. The pledged word that work shall be finished in a given day is held to be sacred. The

various demands upon the hours are dovetailed (so to speak) one with the other that the delay of one causes the delay of all. This, in itself, is bad enough, but it has beyond its financial aspect one that every true and honest printer will hold paramount to all others. It is the breaking of his promises until he gains the terrible reputation of being a liar. The coarseness of the expression must be pardoned on account of the necessity of plainly and strongly illustrating the case.

And who is to be held responsible for this? The world has but one opinion upon the subject, and as a labor of Hercules would it be to convince the people thereof to the contrary. For the faults of another, then, the innocent and much abused printer has to suffer both in pocket and character. Heaven knows he has a sufficiency of his own sins to answer for without being sunk deeper into the mire by bearing the burden of others. Yet, as a rule, he can stand erect in his manhood and integrity as any other class or profession and speak from as white and pure a heart.

Who is to combat the evil of bad copy and inaugurate measures against the loss incurred by it? The guild of authors certainly will not; it is not their interest to do so. The writers of short fiction or dime novels will not, as all they care for is to get manuscript off their hands and receive their remuneration. Publishers, whose work is done mostly by contract, have no pecuniary sensitiveness about it. Thus it clearly rests with the printer.

Singly the craft could not carry on a successful warfare, even with right, in its broadest meaning, upon their side. Backed by the proprietors of offices there would be no question as to the result. Working together (as they always should) they could easily conquer, and together and at once they should begin the contest. It has already been delayed too long. Every day entails still more of loss of eye-sight and loss of money. Every principle of equity and justice is upon the side of the ancient and honorable manipulators of type. By every impulse of humanity they should demand that plain, easily-to-be-read copy should be furnished in every instance, or the party failing to do so required to pay for all time uselessly absorbed—wasted would be a more proper and fitting term—in abortive attempts to read, and in correction of proofs where the fault was plainly to be charged against the manuscript.

There is a written law to this effect in the printing-office of the government and should be in every private one. And the time has come when its stringent enforcement should be insisted upon. Patrons have no more right to rob the printer by filching away his time than his purse, and the one is so closely allied with the other that their divorce is impossible. Anything that retards doing a fair day's work and earning full wages, smacks strongly of intolerance and is akin to robbery. To compel the printer to fritter away valuable time in trying to ferret out the hidden meaning of the author is destructive to his ambition, and foils his endeavors to gain bread for his wife and little ones. True, it has been sanctioned by long usage, but, though the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, it is one of the cases where it does not make

law, at least a just one. As "books must follow sciences and sciences books," even so must authors follow printers, and not printers authors.

The remedy for the evil rests in printing-offices. The loss is theirs alone. The evils arising under the old *régime* are too numerous and onerous not to cry out for relief. In many an establishment the fiat has gone forth—good copy or none. There should be no variation to the rule. Once generally insisted upon, its workings will be easy and beneficial to all concerned; will be a saving of unnecessary expense, and a rare blessing to eyes and temper. The better understanding between capital and labor makes the time peculiarly fitting. The justice of the claim no one will have the hardihood to deny, and the good results that will follow will be speedily appreciated and welcomed.

From this time, then, let every office and printer insist upon their rights in the matter, and henceforward nothing accepted that cannot fairly be called "good copy."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

BY ALFRED FVE.

"WHY, what is the need? Do they not get all the encouragement they deserve? Besides, they seldom do more than they are obliged to, and often do that little unwillingly." This is the kind of argument those people use who look upon boys as an unmitigated nuisance, forgetting that in the years gone by they were themselves boys. Do they not remember the times when a little encouragement from their parents, their school teachers, or their employers would have filled their young hearts with gladness and made life seem a joyous thing to them instead of the weary waste it appeared to be? There is too little thought given to the nature and composition of the young by those who have a large share in the shaping of their destiny, and too much carelessness as to the results that may follow from a harsh word spoken, a black look given, or the indifference with which they pass by the efforts of a boy to do a little more than is actually expected of him.

Many of the nonentities who call themselves "printers" and who crowd the ranks of the profession at the present day, might have been shining lights of the "Art Preservative" if their efforts at the outset had been stimulated with a modicum of encouragement.

So far as the writer's experience has gone, there is a general desire among boys to become printers. There appears to be a fascination about the business which attracts the lad who has gone through his term of schooling, whether that be complete or incomplete, and, whether he is qualified or not, he wishes to be a printer. There are always more applicants for vacancies in a printing-office than there are vacancies for the applicants to fill. When one gets inside the circle he thinks he has accomplished a great deal. But his troubles have only begun—are not ended. Many things he has to do are distasteful to him, and before he has been a month inside a printing-office he discovers that his path is not strewn with roses. Sorting leads and slugs and distributing "pi" is not

calculated to give the boy a very exalted opinion of the profession he has elected to follow, yet a little judicious encouragement in even these supposed unimportant matters will go a long way toward helping the boy to be satisfied with his lot. Though he may not see the utility of doing much the same thing day after day with no apparent result to him, if it is pointed out that it is necessary he should learn the names of the material he handles and the sizes and faces of the type he distributes he will begin to realize that his labor is not lost.

When he is put to the case and has learned the position of the different boxes, either the foreman or some one delegated by him should teach the *embryo* the importance of even spacing, proper punctuation, and discreet capitalization. Too frequently the boy is supposed to know all about these matters, and when he makes errors is laughed at and jeered for not knowing better. Boys are usually very sensitive, and when treated in this manner feel more keenly than those who inflict them, the unjust criticisms passed upon their work. If the boy is sensible and brave, he will overcome the resentment he is disposed to give way to, and determine to find a better way, and if possible, do better at his next attempt.

So, when he is far enough advanced to do small jobs, the best method of display and the proper justification of different sizes of type, leads and rules, should be explained to him. If he has artistic tastes, and tries to imitate the work of experienced and able printers, let him go ahead and do the best he can; provided his endeavors are directed into the right channel, and he is shown what kind of jobs admit of ornamental display and what should be of a plain character. A little judicious advice and explanation on these points will go a great deal further toward making a good printer of the boy than a large amount of "knocking into" or bulldozing will ever accomplish.

When a boy completes a job requiring the exercise of a little common sense and ingenuity, a few words of praise will please him almost as much as if a dollar a week was added to his wages. The writer well remembers how, after he had been at the case for a few months, a table requiring some care and nicety in its execution was given him to set. He did the best he could with it, and the foreman was so satisfied that he praised it as a piece of good work, and showed it to some of the journeymen as a sample of what "his boy" could do. "His boy" felt very proud of what he considered a great honor, and this little incident had considerable influence in making him the fair workman he now is. Do not crush out the laudable ambition of a young life by a gruff "well, that is what you ought to do;" but stimulate the ambition a little, remembering that "the boy is father to the man," and that he will have to take the place in the future of the men of the present. The boy will not forget the kindness shown him, and when the opportunity presents itself will repay the same with interest.

Whatever may be the cause, there sometimes appears to be a great lack of the "milk of human kindness" in a printing-office. Whether it is jealousy of the achievements of those younger than themselves, or moroseness and "general cussedness," so to speak, some otherwise excellent

workmen and companions appear to try and make things exceedingly unpleasant for those around them. This is not as it should be, and is a poor return for the interest shown by others in training them in their younger days. Some may think they owe nothing to anybody, that if they had not "hustled" for themselves they would not be where they now are; but if they were to sit down and calmly consider the hard facts of the case, they will clearly see that what they know did not come altogether by intuition, but that someone was responsible for the knowledge they have acquired. They should, therefore, not be backward in communicating a little of their knowledge to others who may be in need thereof.

Not only is this lamented condition of things confined to the "composing" department of the printing-office. The pressroom has its failings as well. Many a lad who has been a "feeder" for three or four years, may be, thinks the time has come for him to know a little more than he does, if he is going to make any kind of a living; and when he sees the opportunity, begins to "mark out" and "patch up" a sheet or two, if he has not been instructed by the pressman to do so. If the pressman is a sensible fellow, as many of them undoubtedly are, he will be glad to find that he has a willing boy around, and will encourage him, and show him how to set about bringing up a form so that the impression shall be even over the entire sheet. In doing so, the pressman is, to a certain extent, lightening his own labor; for if the boy properly does that which is assigned to him in this direction, he is assisting his superior by the amount of labor he performs. Not alone in this particular direction does the boy need instruction, but in the other important matters necessary to produce good presswork—such as regulating the impression, the flow of ink, the rate of speed for particular descriptions of work, and other points too numerous to mention—such instruction may be imparted as will make a valuable assistant of one who, without this technical education, is of no more use than an automaton, which can do one thing well, but is of no earthly use for any other purpose. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the fault does not so much lie with the boy as with those to whose care he is confided.

Without doubt, many readers of this article will consider these strictures undeserved; but the fact remains, while so many failures are daily obtruding themselves upon our notice, there is something radically wrong in the system by which the young of the present day are trained, or *allowed to grow up*, whichever it may be; and "facts are stubborn things." Some will, by virtue of indomitable energy and determination, overcome all obstacles, and carve out for themselves a niche in the temple of fame; but if our fellow-workers of the present day have any desire to hand down to future generations the excellent features of the art preservative of the present, it behooves them to disseminate their knowledge as far as possible in a practical direction, bearing in mind the old saying that "there is that scattereth, yet increaseth," and that while they are sowing and others reaping, some (and they are a great number) will get the benefit of their labor. Though it may often go against the grain to do so, fellow-workers, do not neglect to ENCOURAGE THE BOYS.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. XXIII.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

DURING the residence of Stabius in Nuremberg, the intercourse between him and Durer was to both pleasant and profitable, Stabius securing the assistance of Durer in the preparation of his charts and maps (the blocks for some of which are in the cabinet of engravings in Berlin); in return, Durer, through the intercession of Stabius, obtained from the emperor an annuity of one hundred gulden, which was chargeable on the city taxes due his majesty.

In 1515, Durer published a drawing, which is now in the great treasury of the British Museum; it is a likeness of a rhinoceros, which was brought from India to his majesty the king of Portugal. This animal was the first of its race that had ever appeared in modern Europe, and it created such a great sensation that the drawing of it was sent to Durer, who at once made it public in a wood cut, which for years was the accepted representation of the strange and wonderful creature.

The celebrated prayer-book of Maximilian next claims our attention. In its illustration, Durer's fancy and ability were unrestrained. There are only three copies of this quaint book known to be in existence. One is in the library at Munich; a second, in a state of excellent preservation and a marvel of typographic art, is in the Vienna library, while the British Museum possesses the third.

The Munich copy is very imperfect, but is nevertheless a relic of past centuries. This copy is the one intended for the emperor. The text was composed for his especial use, and given to Durer to illustrate, who filled the parchment margins with pen drawings in different colored inks. These varied and expressively unique designs have been severely criticised and censured, though they are only an evidence which the sense of the ridiculous sometimes takes with the most solemn language and gravest thoughts. Branches and leaves are entwining, birds singing, apes climbing, snakes creeping, and gnats are busy; in fact almost every living thing seems to be employing its own particular gift and individuality, while the words of prayer follow in succession. The royal psalmist is charming a stork with a harp; the battle prayer is embellished with scenes of comfort; a fox is playing a flute to fluttering poultry, illustrating the wiles of the tempter, and a group of village musicians are playing the "centium novum" with all their powers, while St. Anthony is exposed to the lures of an old woman with a high cap, and a wretched little devil in the picture of the Annunciation tears his hair and screams from the effect of the heavenly rays which pour upon him. So closely does the profane approach the dignity of the sacred; so readily does the ridiculous intermingle with the sublime.

The delicate composition of "Christ on the Cross," with John and Mary and the four angels, which adorned the "Eichstadt Missal," and afterward Luther's old testament, was designed at the same time as these marginal drawings.

The more the emperor employed Durer in wood cutting the more the artist neglected his painting, so it is not

surprising to find that the feeblest of his works date between 1513 and 1520, and even those which do or are supposed to exist have little authenticity attached to them. The best among them are the Lucretia, of 1518, and the portrait of Wolgemuth, of 1516, both of which owe their merit to the fact that they were sketched years before.

Durer was as anxious as the emperor himself to make a grand success of the "Triumph," of which the arch is but one-half, the other half being entitled the "Triumphal Procession," or, from the central object in the series, "The Emperor's Triumphal Car."

The designing of this was not alone the work of Durer, but employed the ability of many of the old masters, and especial note is due to Hans Burgmair, who is responsible for sixty of the wood cuts of this series.

Perkheimer drew the plan of the car; it is now in the Frankfort Museum. He tells the emperor it is adorned with the virtues which only the noble possess, and not gold and precious stones, which are the property of good and bad alike.

The emperor is seated in the car accompanied by "Truth," "Clemency" and other virtues. The drivers, horses, reins and wheels are also represented by virtues.

This drawing, which was made in Durer's workshop, is now in the Albertina collection. Perkheimer sent it to the emperor, commending the industry and ability of Durer, and explained the causes of the delay in its execution.

Among Durer's special wood cuts in the series are the "Spanish Marriage," the "Burgundy Marriage," and the small "Triumphal Car." Altogether there are twenty-four of Durer's cuts in the triumphal procession. The engraving was not completed during the life of the emperor.

In 1518, Durer was permitted to make a portrait of Maximilian in charcoal. The original drawing is full life-size, and bears the marks of hasty execution, but is a faithful likeness. The original is in the Albertina collection. The following, Fig. 36, is a reduced copy taken from this drawing:



PORTRAIT OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.
From a Drawing by Durer in the Albertina Gallery in Vienna.

FIG. 36.

The two wood cuts made from this sketch are the same size. The one which Durer published after the death of the emperor as a memorial is set in a handsome frame with ornamental columns, on the top of which are griffins

holding the imperial arms, and the order of the "Golden Fleece"; beneath is the inscription:

The dear prince the emperor departed this life happily on the twelfth day of January, A.D. 1519, in the 59th year of his age.

Durer became acquainted in Augsburg with Cardinal Mathäus Lang, afterward Archbishop of Salzburg, who was a patron of art, and knew of Durer from his relations with Stabius.

The beautiful "Christ Bearing the Cross" in the British Museum, with other drawings that bear the cardinal's arms, are proof of the commission which he gave to Durer.

His short residence in Augsburg must have been a pleasant one, and it was no wish of the emperor that he should go away empty-handed; but, alas! gold was scarce at all times with the emperor. There was a prospect, however, of Durer getting a sum of money the following year from the Nuremberg taxes, aside from his usual prospective income. Maximilian wrote on the subject from Augsburg in September, 1518, to the Rath, and begged him to pay to our nation's dear and loyal Albrecht Durer, our painter, those two hundred gulden in return for his faithful and willing services given at our command for the execution of the "Triumphal Car," and many other ways. Durer bore the order home with him, but the emperor's sudden death made him suspicious about the money, as there was a probability that the new emperor would not acquiesce in his claim.

(To be continued.)

THE FIRST POWER PRESS IN THE WEST.

In the year 1846, when Messrs. Bagg & Harmon were proprietors of the *Free Press*, they secured the work of printing the statutes of Michigan. In those days not one publisher in twenty had ever seen a power press, and many had no idea of what the machine looked like. To print the statutes on time, the contractors had either to purchase and put six super-royal hand-presses at work, or secure something better. They had heard of Hoe's power presses, but had never seen one, there being only one west of the lakes, and that in Columbus. Mr. Harmon went to New York, looked over the press, but had little faith and hardly knew what to do. Mr. Bagg followed him, and they finally concluded to purchase the press, which is of medium size. Hoe sent a man to set it up, and as an order for a steam engine could not then be filled in Detroit inside of four or five months, a crank was attached so that the press could be run by man-power. The office was then located on the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street, and it was fairly besieged by the crowds who came to get a sight of the first power press. Its owners were anxious concerning their purchase, almost fearing that it would shake itself to pieces when started; but one day the press was got in running order, and away she went, two men turning, another one feeding, and the office full of spectators. Everybody was delighted and astonished, and it was weeks and weeks before the sight-seers ceased to climb the stairs. Publishers came here from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and other western cities to see the press work and find out about it, and within a year Hoe had more western orders than he could fill.

The press stands on the first floor of the *Free Press* today, in the job pressroom, although nearly thirty years have rolled away since she came to Detroit, during which time numerous finer presses have been added to the establishment. Many years ago the boys nicknamed the press "Old Peggy," and since then she has always worn the name. She has been moved twice, had several narrow escapes from fire, and over and over again the careless feed boys have come near destroying her usefulness by feeding hammers and shooting-sticks under the cylinder. Mr. Harmon called in the other day to take a farewell look at "Old Peggy." She is going away. In a day or two she will be

boxed up and sent on a long journey east, to take a place in a country newspaper office. From time to time she has been moved further and further away from the high post of honor which she once held, and finally she is to be crowded out entirely. Her place has been filled by a new Hoe of larger size, having more improvements, and being capable of doing faster work. "Old Peggy" has been as faithful as iron and steel and brass can be, and there comes a shade of sadness over the pressmen's faces when they speak of her going. Thirty years is a long time for a press to run, and still remain sound and willing. How many fed her! The first boy feeders are middle-aged men now, or are sleeping their last sleep. The Johns and Toms and Joes who have pushed forms under the cylinders are scattered or dead, except a little few who are to act as mourners when the heavy boxes are carted away. Think of the millions and millions of impressions which "Old Peggy" has made in this long time. Think of what she has sent forth to the world. Her fly has laid down sermons, poetry, law reports, addresses, newspapers, handbills, cards, and what not! She pauses a few weeks now to take a little rest, when her cheerful racket will be heard again, and she will continue her good work for years and years more. No wonder that the boys downstairs feel sad to see her go, and that they cherish a liking for every spring and piece about her.—*Detroit Free Press*.

ENGRAVING AND TRANSFER WITH SALTS OF MERCURY.

Mercury, in amalgam with another metal, refuses fatty ink when a roller is passed over it covered with such ink, which only adheres to the parts where there is no amalgam. Thus, in making, by any known method, a design in mercury upon a well-polished zinc plate, the drawing will appear in a clear white upon the gray-white ground of the zinc. If such a drawing be once finished, an engraving in the copper-plate style can be obtained by plunging the zinc plate, without applying either varnish or reserve, into an acid bath composed of one hundred parts of water and two of nitric acid. The biting-in goes on rapidly, attacking only the mercury tracing, and leaving untouched the remainder of the surface of the plate. It is only when the biting-in has reached a visible depth that the unmercurialized surface of the plate is likely to be effected by the acidulated water. Such an engraving can be printed as if it had been produced upon a lithostone.

If, instead of dipping a similar zinc plate into a bath acidulated with nitric acid, it be plunged into diluted hydrochloric acid, the contrary will happen, and it is very interesting to see the unamalgamated zinc attacked while the mercury tracings remain untouched so much so that an engraving is obtained which can, if suitably prepared, be printed typographically; while, by the first method, an engraving is obtained which may be acted on sufficiently deep to be printed upon a copperplate press.

As yet we have only spoken of line-drawings; but the production of granulated or half-tint engravings, either *en creux* or in relief, is carried out in the same manner. If it is undesirable to draw directly upon zinc, somewhat similar engravings can be obtained by drawing directly upon a thick sheet of paper with a salt of mercury, and by keeping it in close contact with a zinc plate for about two hours. We shall then see the drawing sharply reproduced in white lines of amalgam upon the gray surface of the zinc, as if they had been directly drawn.

The same phenomenon is produced in making a drawing upon paper with a sticky matter; for example, with an ink containing sugar and dissolved gum, and then dusting immediately with a finely-ground salt of mercury. The salt is only held by the adhesive parts; the whites will be simply the parts unpowdered. If this drawing be put in perfect contact with the zinc plate, as before mentioned, it will similarly produce the same lines of amalgam. It is the same with a printed proof powdered while the ink is still wet. All the lines thus reproduced can be engraved, as already mentioned.

In this manner, by dusting with mercurial powder upon a carbon photograph, holding a sticky matter, one can easily produce engravings in half-tints upon zinc, thus proving that there are many different directions for employing and applying mercurial salts to photogravure. The salt in question is the biniodide of mercury.—*Moniteur de la Photographie*.

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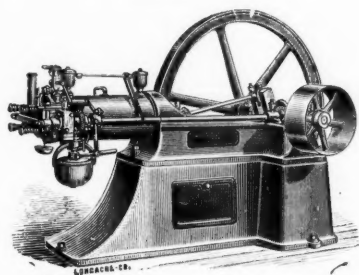
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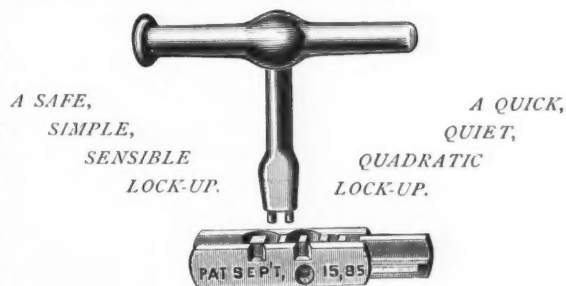


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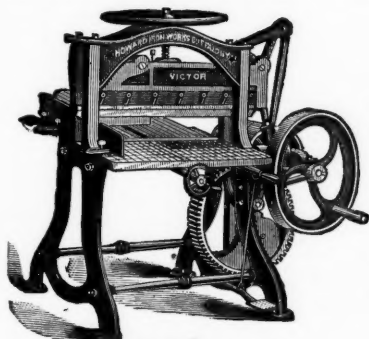
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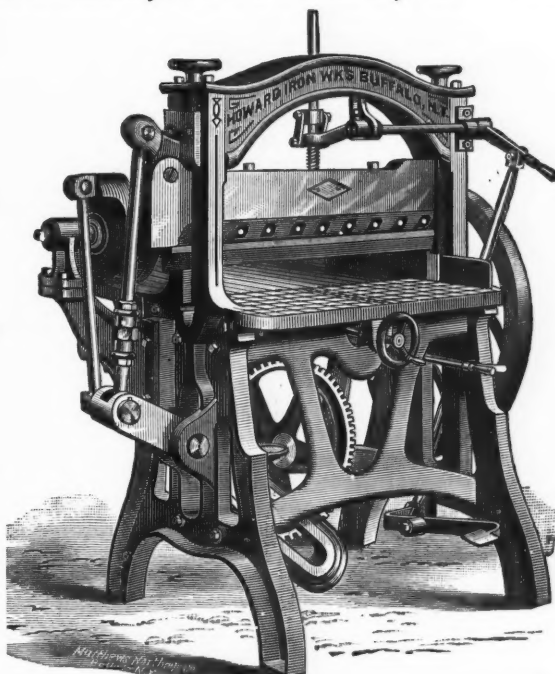
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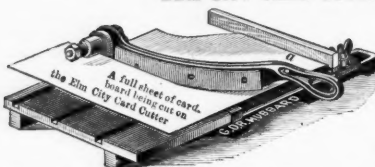
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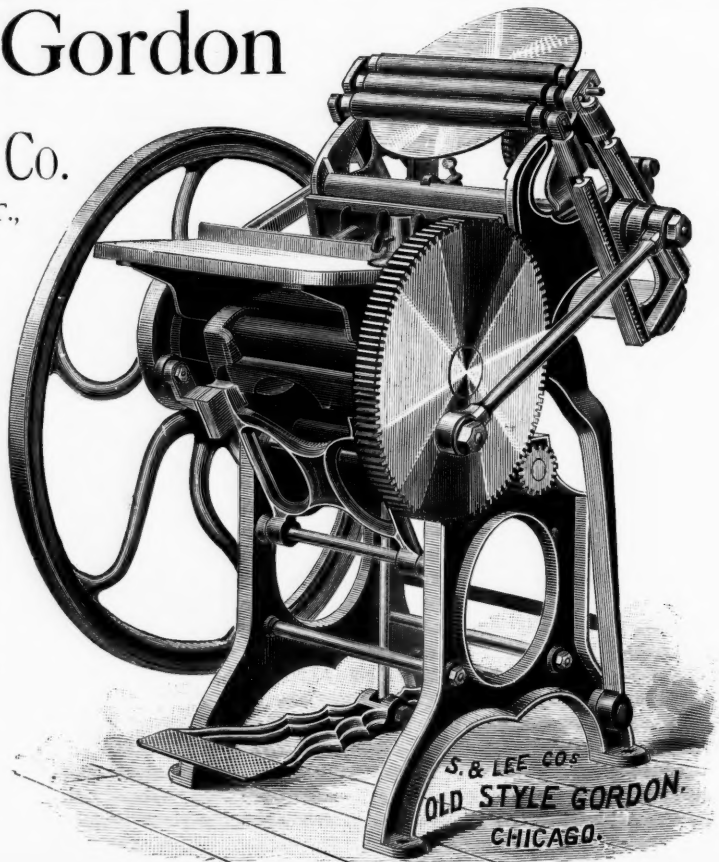
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One-quarter page	15 00	40 50	76 50	144 00
One-half page	25 00	67 50	127 50	240 00
One page	42 00	113 50	214 00	400 00

WANT COLUMN.

Twenty-five cents per line; minimum, 75 cents. Orders for this column *must* be accompanied by cash.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by the following well-known firms:

WELLS B. SIZER, 152 Dearborn street, Chicago.
H. L. PELOUZE & SON, 314 and 316 Eighth street N. W., Washington.
GOLDING & CO., 183 Fort Hill Sq., Boston.
L. GRAHAM & SON, 99 Gravier street, New Orleans.
J. G. MENGEL & CO., typefounders, Baltimore, Md.
ELM CITY PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, 379 State street, New Haven, Conn.
E. A. STAHLBRODT, 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y.
DOMINION TYPEFOUNDING CO., Montreal, Canada.
ST. LOUIS PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO., 224 Walnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1886.

PLAIN COPY.

THE article in the present issue on the duty of correspondents and customers furnishing plain copy, is timely and to the point. It is a somewhat singular fact that the most unintelligible chirography is too frequently that intended to convey names, dates and locations, the legibility of which should be beyond cavil. A signature, especially in its initials and characters, should be so plain that he who runs may read. The habit of half-writing a word and leaving the compositor to imagine or decipher the balance, is also an abominable practice, and cannot be too severely condemned. Carelessness, as a rule, is responsible, and we feel satisfied if correspondents would give the subject a moment's consideration, they would cheerfully remove all cause for complaint.

STANDARD MEASUREMENT IN ENGLAND.

MESSRS. CASLON, of London, England, the well-known typefounders, have raised a hornets' nest, because in the last issue of their circular they declared their intention to adopt what is known as the Interchangeable system of type bodies. In making the announcement they say:

We agree with the American founders, the most important of whom have adopted the new system, that pica and nonpareil, being the standard bodies by which all rules, leads, furniture, etc., are measured and named, shall be the basis upon which the new series of bodies shall be graduated and arranged; the pica to be exactly one-sixth of an inch—seventy-two to the foot—and the unit of measurement to be one-twelfth of a pica, called a point. All bodies shall measure so many exact points, or a half-point where necessary, in accordance with the scale hereafter shown. It will be manifest to every one that, with such a system established, the justification of types will be immensely facilitated, all bodies being interchangeable and justifiable with one another.

As a matter of course, most of the old foggy typefounders are up in arms, though the arguments used against its adoption are simply a rehash of the stereotyped objections used in the United States until the popular demand compelled even the most conservative (!) establishments to wheel into line, and we are perfectly satisfied that systematic agitation will accomplish the same results in the United Kingdom.

While all agree that "from a printer's standpoint there can be no doubt of the advantages to be derived from a uniform standard among typefounders," and that "uniformity in the bodies of types supplied by the various foundries is a *desideratum*," we are gravely informed that printers would cease to suggest the change if they thought out the subject *thoroughly*, because it would involve such sacrifices on their part that the remedy would be worse than the disease.

Among those who have entered their protest against the presumption of the Caslon Foundry in attempting to establish an arbitrary standard, is Mr. J. Blair, of the Marr Foundry, Edinburgh. In referring to the subject he says:

With reference to uniformity of bodies, look for a moment at the great newspaper firms that do nothing but newspaper work. What does it matter to the *Journal* whether the *Gazette* is printed from type of the same bodies or not? There is not a particle of necessity for "interchangeability" in the matter.

Again, look at the great firms which make a specialty of railway and shipping work, and which have thousands of forms constantly standing with the liability of monthly or more frequent alterations. Is it likely they will ever "shunt" their whole plant for a "fad?"

It is beyond my recollection when the Scotch and English height to paper were made uniform by the general adoption of the English height. This certainly was a change of a kind which far overtopped such an one as the uniformity of bodies now talked about, yet some of the discoverers of the present "mare's nest" may be surprised to know that we have at least one valuable customer who even yet, for a standing job, has both the Scotch and English heights in use. Doubtless this may be an exceptional case, but it serves to show that printing plants in this country cannot be *leveled* by imperial decrees, and that even more than in America, are our printing plants stereotyped or crystallized by a very substantial "use and wont."

This is begging the question. Will Mr. Blair please furnish a valid objection *against* a newspaper using a series

of fonts cast on the proposed improved system when its old dress has been discarded, or tell what would be the advantage to the proprietor or proprietors by an adhesion to the present system, provided a uniform standard has been recognized, without additional cost, especially if its adoption conferred a long-desired boon on another branch of the business? In the next place, unless the "great firms" referred to are an exception to the rule—for we presume we have their counterparts in the United States—the certainty is the material used in their "thousands of forms" has been furnished by more than one typefoundry; and as a consequence certain forms must be corrected by type furnished by a certain establishment, or a mess of "pi" is the result. The fact that an antediluvian insists on having *one* job printed on a discarded height of type, carries as much force in favor of his action, as would the "*use and wont*" of a non-progressive crank who preferred the stage coach to the express train.

But if we are not mistaken we have listened to this and similar talk before. This *wont* business which, literally translated means opposition to all improvements or innovation, a desire to jog along with old humdrum style, is an expensive luxury which is fast driving British manufactures out of the Australian markets and supplanting them with American productions made by men who produce them with a special view to their adaptability, and is also enabling Germans to get a foothold in markets from which proper foresight would have excluded them. British prejudice may be a little more mulish or headstrong than American prejudice, yet it is none the less susceptible to the influence of *self-interest* and popular demand, and continued pressure in the right direction will soon remove or modify the insurmountable difficulties referred to, or transfer the bulk of trade to those firms who are willing to comply with the requirements of a progressive age.

"Of what importance," asks another objector in referring to the proposed Caslon scale, "is it to a printer that a brevier should be precisely fifteen twenty-fourths of a pica?" Well, *precision* and *uniformity* are what are wanted, and if investigation demonstrates that this ratio comes nearest the arbitrary and unsystematic existing bodies, made by a majority of English typefounders, and would consequently necessitate less change, we think the proposition a very rational one. As matters stand at present, let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that an order for two pages of a rate-sheet is given to two different offices—one using material from the Figgins foundry, the other from that of Sir Charles Reed & Sons, the type in both instances being labeled *brevier*—what would be the result? In twelve inches there would be a variation of *four lines*, the one containing one hundred and twelve, the other one hundred and eight lines to the foot; whereas the Caslon brevier contains one hundred and eleven, and the Stephenson & Blake one hundred and ten—thus virtually rendering the use of the type from these several foundries an impossibility, in the same job at least, and, even if used in the office on a different class of work, there still remains the constant danger of mixing spaces, quads, etc. The truth is, the existing system which permits each typefoundry to be a law to itself in utter disregard of the

convenience or needs of their customers, is a nuisance which no pettifogging can successfully defend.

We sincerely congratulate Messrs. Caslon on the step they have taken, and while they frankly state it is not claimed that their proposed system admits of no further improvement, it is certainly a grand step in the right direction, the benefits conferred by which we believe will be duly appreciated by the craft. Expense and inconvenience will, doubtless, for the time being, be incurred and experienced, but American typefounders have practically demonstrated that the bugbear of "impracticability" and "insurmountable obstacles," of which we hear so much, exists only in imagination, or rather that the wish is father to the thought.

TO COUNTRY PUBLISHERS.

NOW that a business boom, after a long business depression, seems to have reached the country newspapers—at least we should so infer from the number of orders recently received for new outfits—we believe a few words of practical, kindly advice will not be out of place. The old saying, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," possesses a peculiar significance to a country newspaper publisher, because his facilities for collection, when necessity demands, are much less favorable than those of the city publisher. Promises to pay, potatoes, wood, pumpkins or cabbages are well enough in their place, but a crisp dollar bill, or a "dollar of the daddies," paid in advance is much more apt to have an inspiring effect on the recipient. A "dead beat" will invariably discount a "prize beet." Hell is said to be paved with good intentions, and while we have no doubt that the unpaid subscriptions on the books of thousands of country publishers were entered with *faith* on the one part and *good intentions* on the other, it must be remembered that hope deferred makes the heart sick, and the probability remains that their subsequent collections on the same will not aggregate ten cents on the dollar. The truth is, the publication of a newspaper requires more outlay for the amount invested than any other business to which we can refer. Wages, rent, paper, wear and tear of material, independent of individual expenses and remuneration cannot be supplied by the presentation of a choice squash or a dahlia bouquet. The employes expect their wages, the landlord his rent, the typefounders, ink and paper manufacturers their remittances, while the pocketbook of poor Pilgarlic, the editor and proprietor, too often looks as though a Jumbo had trodden on it for a fortnight. Of course all men engaged in business must assume certain business risks, but we claim it is better for the country printer, with his subscribers scattered from Dan to Beersheba to accept \$1.00 in advance than lumber his books with a supposed indebtedness of \$1.50. In our cities, the collector in an emergency can reach a good many delinquents in twenty-four hours. The case is altogether different in the country, where, even if successful in the endeavor, the average cost of collection would add fifty per cent to the amount of the original bill.

Friends, try our advice for a season at least. Remember short credits make long friends. Commence your next

volume with the announcement: "Terms, \$1.00 per year—invariably in advance," and *stick to it*. Don't carry a dollar of subscription credit on your books. Let the farmer or village croak who is too independent or indifferent to take your paper on your own terms severely alone, and it will not be long before you will find him crawling upstairs to plank down his dollar. Try it.

A WORD WITH THE PRESSMEN.

BY announcement published in another column it will be noticed that THE INLAND PRINTER has been selected as the official organ of the pressmen represented in the International Typographical Union of North America. While thoroughly appreciating the honor conferred, and pledging our utmost endeavors to merit the continued patronage and confidence of the craft, we trust you will prove by your individual and collective efforts and contributions that the honor is not an empty one. We do not desire your subscriptions alone. We want your experience and advice in helping to make your representative mouth-piece what it should and can be—and what you should like to see it—a journal of recognized authority; and in no manner can this be more effectually secured, than by your kind assistance and coöperation. Many hands make light work. We know the excuse of a large number of those who wish it well is—"we are no hands at the pen." Well, friends, don't let this bugbear trouble you. Never mind, if your orthography is not what you would like to see it; if you don't dot your *i's* or cross your *t's*, send your communications along all the same, and a willing hand will assist you. Exchange ideas; spread the light; live and learn; don't hide your light under a bushel. He is a wise man who cannot learn something, and he is a selfish man who does not take pleasure in imparting knowledge to others.

Again, friends, we invite you to ventilate your ideas and differences of opinion through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO ESTIMATE.

IT is claimed in some quarters, and we must admit with a good deal of force, that there is not in the whole range of productive industries a branch of trade requiring the money and brains to carry it on that the printing business requires that yields such poor returns. And it can be claimed with equal truth that for this state of affairs employing printers have themselves in a great measure to blame. The reckless, cutthroat system of competition regardless of consequences, the slipshod method of estimating (?), the determination to secure work no matter at what sacrifice, the positive inability of contestants to draw an intelligible line between *cost* and *profit* from a business standpoint, are all more or less responsible for the demoralization which prevails. What is true of the printing trade is equally applicable to its coördinate branches. It may sound like exaggeration, but it is none the less a fact, that out of a membership of thirty-three composing a binders' and stationers' association organized in this city a few years ago, but *three* proved themselves qualified, when put to the test, to draft a systematic, business estimate,

and we seriously question, if a similar test was applied today, that the ratio would be materially changed. That there is little if any uniformity in the method of estimating would be verified by tenders for a job of any magnitude received from half a dozen different establishments, no two of which would tally, while the probabilities are that the variations would amount from ten to twenty-five per cent, and arrived at by entirely different processes.

Too large a number of employers do not seem to realize that a profitless contract is worse than none at all, because it cuts the price of labor and stimulates a demand for cheap material and poor mechanics, vitiates public taste, and ultimately directly affects the workman, the employer and the customer. The wear and tear of material, wear and tear of mind and body, rent, insurance, interest, taxes, light, and a score of incidental expenses which enter into the production of every job, never enter their minds; it matters not to them that they are running at a loss, which they or somebody else must meet. The hour of reckoning has no terrors for them—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.

At a recent meeting of the employing printers of St. Louis, called for the purpose of considering the practicability of securing a uniform scale, and whether a remedy could not be applied "to modify the sharp competition which has for years past cut down prices," Mr. Samuel Slawson, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city, among other pertinent remarks presented the following:

Now as to cost of composition: straight matter—bookwork: We will suppose 10 men will set in a day 70,000 ems, or 7,000 ems each—in 300 days you have 21,000,000—what is the cost to the office—*piece-work*?

You put in, say 1,000 pounds long primer type.....	\$420 00
Ten pairs cases.....	16 00
Five book stands.....	30 00
Forty double brass galleys.....	90 00
Three hundred pounds leads and slugs.....	54 00
Ten composing sticks.....	9 00

And you have in the plant (not mentioning stones, chases, furniture, etc.).....	\$619 00
Interest on cost at 6 per cent.....	37 14
Insurance on half value at 2½ per cent.....	7 75
In three years—or less steadily used, but we will say three—your type will be worn out, and worth 8 cents per pound, or about one-fifth the original cost—so 10¾ cents per pound per year will be the yearly depreciation.....	106 66
The depreciation on the \$199 worth of other material we will say is only 5 per cent a year.....	9 95
Proportionate rent, tax, etc.....	125 00
Gas (allowing an average of one and a half hours a day for 150 days)—22,500 hours, six feet of gas per hour, 135,000 feet, at \$1.50.....	67 50
21,000,000 ems composition at 40 cents.....	\$8,400 00
Proofreading and copy-holder..... 7½ cents per thousand.	
Revises and second reading..... 3¼ " "	
Make-up and imposition, ready for the press..... 4¼ " "	
	15

At 15 cents per thousand for proofreading, etc., for 10 compositors 300 days the cost is..... 3,500 00

Total cost of 21,000,000 ems..... \$12,873 00

So that on this estimate, and it is a low one, it has cost to put your 21,000,000 ems on the press a little over 61¼ cents per thousand. If

you employ by the week at \$18, you will be no better off, and the probabilities are your cost will be 3 to 5 cents per thousand more. And yet some of us have supposed there was fair remuneration to the proprietor in taking work at 60 cents per thousand.

As was intimated before, our calamity is the prevalent practice we have all of us resorted to, more or less, of *cutting prices* to secure business. What is the remedy? Plainly enough, *to establish such prices for work as experienced men, after careful calculation, shall say are equitable*, and then stick to them.

Mr. Polhemus, of New York, one of the most experienced and best-known employing printers in that city, estimates that in order to secure a fair profit the employer should charge to the customer twice the amount paid for composition. In justification of his position he says:

If we take a composing-room which averages 100,000 ems a day, it will take sixteen to twenty compositors to do the work in that time. The account of cost for each 1,000 ems of solid matter, at regular union rates, would then stand thus:

Composition	cents	40
One foreman at \$25 per week, say		4
One boy to take proofs and keep matter in order at \$6 per week		1
Two proofreaders at \$20 per week each (this is allowing for two readings and revising)		7
Two copy-holders at \$6 per week each.....		2
One errand boy, to sweep, tend fires, deliver proof, etc.		1
I find when proofs are returned that there are always corrections which the author claims are not alterations and the compositor is not expected to make. These cost the office not less than		
1½ cents per 1,000 ems.....		1½
Wear on type and loss of type will average 1 cent per 1,000 ems. .		1
Rent from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum.....		2
Interest on investment of \$15,000 or more.....		1½
Proof paper, benzine, light, heating, stationery and many small expenses.....		2
Insurance, bookkeeping, collecting, deductions and losses.		2
Total		65

This, at 70 cents per 1,000 ems, would give the employer a profit of \$5 on 100,000 ems if the work was continuous; but there are times when work fails and expenses all go on, except the 40 cents per 1,000 ems to the compositor.

While we admit it is well nigh impossible to make an exact estimate of what typesetting costs in different offices and localities because of the "different styles of composition and the different conditions of various establishments," we commend the foregoing estimates to the careful attention of employers, believing they will find in them food for reflection. We shall again return to the subject, and in the meantime will be pleased to obtain the views of our readers thereon.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

IT has long been the boast of English bookbinders that while the embellishments of the present day might make books more attractive, that in substantial thoroughness, permanency and freedom from decay, the old timers had nothing to learn from the so-called modern improvements. In support of this statement, ancient volumes have been produced, with little if any evidences of decay, and presented in contrast with modern bindings, more pretentious in character, to the material advantage of the former. A recent change, however, is puzzling the Solons. It has been demonstrated that this boast can no longer be maintained, and that the phenomenon can neither be

attributed to depreciation in material nor workmanship, but to a sudden growth and peculiarity in the English climate. During the past ten years it is claimed by those who have a right to know, bookbindings, *old and new alike*, have shown evidences of quick decay, thus proving that neither inefficient workmanship, inferiority of texture, nor lack of preparation can account for the almost inexplicable change.

EXPLANATION.

THE publishers of THE INLAND PRINTER deem it a duty they owe to themselves and their patrons to state that the series of articles on the history of the printing-press, which have appeared in its columns for the past two years, from the pen of Mr. S. McNamara, of this city, have been discontinued. The delay in their resumption, however, will be but temporary, as they expect to shortly perfect arrangements with a gentleman eminently qualified for the completion of the task.

THE editor of the *Stars and Stripes*, an amateur journal published in Milwaukee, referring to the strictures of THE INLAND PRINTER on the injury such publications inflict on the trade, gravely informs his readers that "a love for literature is frequently created (often *unconsciously* and without effort) merely by acquiring a *practicle* knowledge of the *mechanicle* art." That will do, sonny. *Next!*

AN action was recently brought against the well-known firm of Waterlow Brothers & Layton, London, England, by the parents of three apprentices named Davley, Clark and Church to recover damages for the failure of the firm or their representatives to teach the boys the printing business in a proper manner. The first named youth was awarded damages to the extent of \$100, and the other two \$80 each.

STERLING P. ROUNDS, public printer, has tendered his resignation to the president, the same to take effect September 15. We understand he is about to embark in the newspaper business in Omaha, Nebraska, having purchased a controlling interest in the *Republican* of that city. He has proven himself a faithful, efficient, public officer, and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes him abundant success in his new field of labor. Gen. Rogers, of Buffalo, a personal friend of the president, and a thorough, practical printer, is said to have been selected as his successor.

THE employing printers of St. Louis, representing fifty-four firms, have organized an association similar in character to that of the Typothetæ of New York. Its objects, as stated by the by-laws adopted, are "A desire to foster cordial business relations between its members, promote concert of action touching the general interests of the trade, correct abuses, reconcile differences, adjust grievances, maintain uniform prices for work, and prevent losses by irresponsible parties." We hope other cities will speedily follow the example of New York and St. Louis.

THE PRESSMEN AT PITTSBURGH.

WE acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of the pressmen's delegation to the thirty-fourth session of the International Typographical Union, held at Pittsburgh, June, 1886, prior to the meeting of that body, which are alike encouraging and entertaining. From a perusal thereof we learn that there are twenty-seven unions in the organization, containing a list of fifteen hundred and eighty-three on the active roll of membership, which extends from Boston to New Orleans, and from New York to San Francisco. One of the especial questions of interest discussed was that of organizing the feeders and granting them separate charters from pressmen's unions, under discretionary authority vested in the officers of the International Typographical Union.

The too often improper interference of manufacturers of machinery and printers' supply agents in recommending for positions persons of outside localities whose general qualifications as to competency means that they must cater for the purchase and use of special goods, was also discussed, and the passage of the following resolutions in relation thereto recommended:

Resolved, That the practice of recommending men for important positions in the printing trade (chiefly pressmen) by printers' supply agents, is injurious to the interests of those equally deserving of advancement, and is hereby condemned; and, further,

Resolved, That all infractions of this rule, and the facts connected therewith, be reported to the second vice-president of this body, who shall notify every pressmen's union throughout the jurisdiction of this International Typographical Union.

The following additional laws, recommended by the delegates, were unanimously adopted by the International Typographical Union, and have, therefore, become valid from the date of passage:

Resolved, That all standing committees shall contain the name of a pressman delegate.

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when all branches of the allied skilled industries should be represented in this body, therefore,

Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the proper officers of the International Typographical Union to grant charters to legitimate bodies of steel and copperplate printers, engravers, typefounders, paper makers, bookbinders, stereotypers, electrotypes and finishers, feeders, mailers, counters and stampers of newspapers, periodicals, etc.

Resolved, That in localities where it is impossible to organize typographical unions or pressmen's unions, because of the smallness of number of either branch, it shall be proper for the largest representative body to unite with any or all allied branches covered by the International Typographical Union, for the purpose of securing the necessary number of persons to obtain a charter for their general government; and, further,

Resolved, That each represented trade shall have power to make its own scale of prices, and formulate rules to govern the same where found necessary.

WHEREAS, Considerable difference of opinion prevails as to what constitutes a union office, and in order that a proper definition of the term may be arrived at, therefore be it

Resolved, That where various branches of our trade are employed, holding charters from this body, and having adopted scales of prices governing their departments, such establishments shall not be considered as union offices, until all the branches are recognized and paid their respective scales of prices.

Resolved, That the practice of recommending men for important positions in the printing trade (chiefly pressmen) by printers' supply

agents, is injurious to the interests of those equally deserving of advancement, and is hereby condemned; and, further,

Resolved, That all infractions of this rule, and the facts connected therewith, be reported to the second vice-president of this body, who shall notify every pressmen's union throughout the jurisdiction of this International Typographical Union.

ORGANIZATION—FEEDERS' UNIONS.

WHEREAS, It is a fact that large numbers of experienced feeders wish to be organized into unions, as such, under the fostering care of the International Typographical Union, and in order that they may know what qualifications are necessary to become eligible applicants for charters, the following qualifications and laws are submitted:

1. That any feeder who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and served four years on the floor of a pressroom, may become a member of a subordinate union of feeders by making application the same as prescribed by their constitution.

2. That traveling cards be issued to members of feeders' unions in the same manner as to typographical and pressmen's unions; but they shall be valid only in feeders' unions.

3. Applications from feeders who have attained to proficiency as pressmen, and who desire to become members of pressmen's unions, will be received the same as other applications for membership in pressmen's unions on the recommendation of the feeders' union to which they may belong.

4. Feeders shall not take the places of pressmen when on strike, or when ordered to stop work by their unions, from whatever cause, under no less penalty than expulsion. Feeders' unions not enforcing the same to be fined not less than \$100 for the first offense, and the annulment of their charter for next violation.

Resolved, That we recommend that feeders' unions consult with pressmen's unions in making or changing scales of prices, and in all other matters likely to affect the interests of both branches.

Resolved, That all pressmen's unions, in which feeders are now members, be requested to take the necessary steps to have their feeder members organized and enrolled under a feeders' charter as soon as practicable, and to aid them in such manner as will most conduce to their general welfare.

The following resolution was also adopted:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the pressmen should have some means available by which they can reach each other as well as the public in general, and

WHEREAS, THE INLAND PRINTER is the only publication which devotes any place in its columns to pressmen and presswork,

Resolved, That the said INLAND PRINTER be and is hereby recommended as being worthy of and entitled to the hearty support and coöperation of every pressman in our ranks, and further,

Resolved, That we request that every pressman will encourage and support said INLAND PRINTER, both by subscription and correspondence.

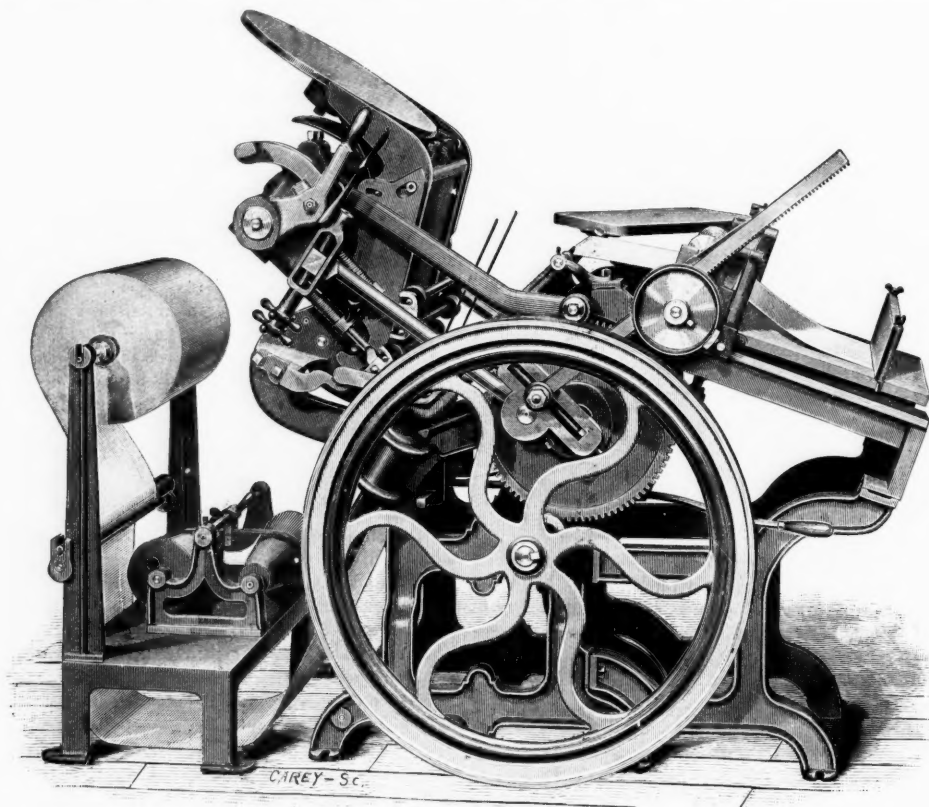
Mr. Chas. Gamewell, of Philadelphia, to whose efficient and indefatigable efforts the prosperity of the pressmen's organization is in a large measure indebted, was unanimously reelected organizer, a tribute well deserved and worthily bestowed.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES' recent marriage to Miss Meigs is not without its air of romance. He first met the lady when he was on a visit to Washington, made some two or three years ago, and became engaged to her. He then pursued his fortunes round the world, lecturing in America, Australia and New Zealand, making a fortune. This he invested with a light heart and lost every penny. Miss Meigs is an heiress, and Mr. Forbes, being reduced to the position of a poor man, withdrew from the projected alliance. The engagement was broken off, though, as was said at the time, and as now appears certain, not with the approval of the lady. Mr. Forbes has been lecturing throughout England for the last year or two, and has returned in some measure to his old journalistic work.—*The Printing Times and Lithographer*.

THE KIDDER SELF-FEEDING PRESS.

ENTERPRISING and thoughtful printers everywhere have doubtless wondered time and again, since the success of newspaper perfecting-presses has been so marked, whether and when the principle of printing from a continuous roll of paper could or would be applied to job presses, thus extending to the craft in general benefits enjoyed by a small minority through the inventions of Bullock and Hoe. In the minds of most, however, there has always come up the idea of an insuperable obstacle to this achievement, which appeared to lie in the seeming necessity of having a steadily rotary motion of the forms, that calling for the great expense in every office of turtles, or something similar, and their special appliances, or

machine. It need not be rehearsed here the innumerable and various obstacles encountered, but suffice it to say that he early drew around him a set of co-laborers, not the least those with means in a pecuniary sense, and their united efforts have succeeded, and have since been widely appreciated by a number of leading printing-houses. Without the facilities to manufacture in quantity, the Kidder Press Company heretofore has felt restricted rather to the local field, and seldom solicited consideration elsewhere; but the merits of their inventions could not be so obscured, and here and there outside they have been patronized with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned. This year they have advanced the construction of their machines where they require less attention than heretofore,



KIDDER COMBINED SELF AND HAND FEEDING QUARTO JOB PRESS. SPEED, 2,800 IMPRESSIONS PER HOUR.

a stereotyping outfit and skilled workers for it. Applying web printing to bed and platen presses as they had existed seemed hardly more feasible, and some of the many inventive individuals who had pondered over the subject, turned their ingenuities to devising automatic sheet-feeding attachments, that are still without development.

Ten years or more ago, in Boston, a young mechanic of the name of Kidder felt impressed with the idea of experimenting in the field of printing jobs from paper in roll; but, without that practical knowledge of job presses till then in use which was the main dependence of others, he set himself to the construction of an entirely new

and opportunity is afforded to prosecute sales generally through the trade.

The difficulties of building a bed and platen web printing-press once overcome, it was comparatively easy to add other features to enlarge its scope of usefulness, and hence sundry attachments have been made to Kidder presses that enable them to accomplish what is done usually by several additional machines. Ordinarily, upon a web of paper, cardboard, tinfoil, cloth, or other material, the form is printed, when the stock passes on under an adjustable blade, or blades, which automatically cuts to regular size, and the sheet falls in a pile to gauges in accurate shape; or, if the work requires it, the knife is disconnected,

and the stock is rewound for printing on the other side. With one of the mentioned attachments any two colors may be printed at one impression, and putting one color over the other practically adds a third, and there is no mixing the inks, nor is there any lessening in the quality or quantity of work done. Another attachment enables printing and ruling of bill-heads, note-heads, or other work to be executed at one time. Still another bronzes the printed work. Slitters working lengthwise, in combination with the knife crosswise, perfect labels or any jobs of the same size one way at almost a fabulous rate. A perforator may be substituted for any slitter, or may be actuated in conjunction with the knife in the same direction. Work has been printed, perforated, slit, cut, numbered consecutively, and folded once, simultaneously, and jogged out by the hundred sheets, at a sustained speed of three thousand impressions an hour.

Kidder presses are made in half, quarto and eighth medium. The illustration is of the quarto size, which seems to have been found the most generally useful, and therefore has had the most attention from the company in the application of special devices. It can be used for either self or hand feeding. The bed oscillates on a rock-shaft by use of side connections and cranks. The platen remains stationary at an angle of forty degrees. There is great convenience, therefore, in feeding, and long time for laying on a sheet. Also, long sheets extending over the platen in any direction are worked in perfect register, as there is no movement about the press to swerve them from the gauges. There are no cams except for moving the grippers. In the action there are no sudden or jerking movements. All of the main bearings are simply oscillating and revolving centers, which are, of course, the easiest and simplest possible. All parts are very compact, and possess great strength. The whole strain of the impression is direct between the face of the form and the main shaft. There are no intermediate arms, pivots, toggle-joints, slides or other movable bearings. Thus there is no possibility of slurring work. Absolute firmness of bed and platen on impression is characteristic. The press noticeably contains very few parts, runs very easily, and is almost noiseless in operation.

The impression is quickly adjusted, with perfect accuracy, from the lightest to the heaviest form, or vice versa, without changing corner screws; or with the same ease it may be increased or diminished at either the upper or the lower side of the form separately at will; or, similarly, almost any possible lateral variation of impression may be readily made, and no resort be had to over or underlaying. There is an impression throw-off, independent of one for the rollers, but both may be used either together or separately. They work at any point and at any time.

The grippers work especially well on narrow margins.

The ink table is nineteen inches in diameter, thus affording large distributing surface. This measurement is four inches greater than the length of a full form, and the extreme ends of the rollers, therefore, have a long travel across the table.

The ink fountain is placed between the form and the table, at one side. The rollers pass entirely over it twice,

and receive ink six times, when three rollers are in use. The color is carried to the table in small quantities, and very thoroughly and evenly broken up. No ink from the fountain can reach the form until after repeated distribution. In itself the fountain is very simple and will not leak or waste. It is easily adjusted to supply any desired depth of color throughout the longest run, gives out enough for the heaviest forms, and is quickly taken apart for cleansing. There are only three pieces to it, and it is entirely different in operation from small fountains in other presses.

Chases are clamped automatically and may rest horizontally between the bed and platen for examination of the under side of a form.

The dimensions of the bed of this size Kidder are twelve by seventeen inches, and inside of chase they are eleven by fifteen inches. It prints any size of form in one color up to eleven by fifteen inches, and with a special forged chase will carry a form eleven by sixteen inches. Any size of sheet under twenty-two by thirty inches may be worked. A sustained speed of twenty-eight hundred impressions an hour is guaranteed. The weight is twenty-one hundred pounds, and floor space occupied is about five feet square. The price is \$600, including fountain, extra rollers, steam fixtures, counting machine, and feeding apparatus for hand or web.

The half medium works a sheet up to thirty by forty inches, at two thousand impressions an hour. Its price is \$1,200.

The eighth medium takes any size of sheet up to twelve by thirteen and a half inches, and makes five thousand impressions an hour. The price of this style is \$650.

Attachments for bronzing, slitting, ruling, etc., are extra charges.

The Kidder company argue that it is as unnecessary that the pressman should stand from eight to ten hours a day, to execute the monotonous and purely mechanical movement of putting in and taking out the sheet, as that cotton should be spun by hand or woven by foot power. They believe it is only a question of time for hand feeding, for most job-work, to be regarded by the craft as they now look upon type-casting in the old-fashioned way. Competition is steadily reducing profits on job printing with presses fed by hand. The vital necessity of some labor-saving improvement, in the matter of feeding and speed, is everywhere seen. The specific requisites seem to be (1) that the self-operating machine shall do as good work or better than the hand-feeder; (2) that any job, whether of five hundred, a thousand or fifty thousand impressions, shall be as quickly and easily made ready and started up; (3) that the new machine shall do as much or more work with less attendant labor; (4) that it shall be very simple, not likely to get out of order, and be at once thoroughly understood by any intelligent pressman.

The Kidder presses are felt not only to fulfill all of the above requirements, but even to afford other great advantages. They work at from two to five times the speed possible on machines fed by hand. One person can care for several presses at once. They are adapted to nearly all kinds of work ordinarily fed by hand, as well as to some new and useful varieties of printing. They are as exact in

register on one kind of work as another, and hand feeding nowise compares with their service in turning out jobs on tissue paper, tinfoil or cloth. The setting of the self-feeding parts for different sizes of jobs requires an average of less than four minutes, and this is more than offset by the gain in time spent in cutting to desired size from the usual flat stock.

Kidder presses show conscience in all the details of their workmanship. Their strength is extraordinary, adapting them to uses in addition to mercantile jobwork, such as printing on wood, embossing book covers, etc. Each one is put to long and severe tests in the factory before shipment, and all are guaranteed of high standard in every respect.

Among the various customers of the company may be mentioned the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Boston; New England Paper Box Company, Lynn, Mass.; Grip Publishing Company, Toronto, Ontario, who have five machines; Carter & Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., who have twenty-one; Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia, two; E. J. Decker, Chicago, two; W. F. Black, Minneapolis; David Heston, Frankford, Pennsylvania; Boston Tag and Printing Company, four; James Vick, Rochester, New York; Hamilton Bank Note Company, New York, and others.

Naturally enough, the inquiry may arise with some who have immediate use for a machine like the Kidder whether a variety of stock may be obtained in the roll from dealers. With the extending sale of these presses, this has become comparatively of no difficulty. In fact, at one time or another printers have successfully drawn on paper dealers for every kind of paper and card stock in the roll up to two-ply thicknesses, except loft-dried goods. As all sheets are cut from the web in the first place, to use the stock without the cutting is an economy that will ultimately accrue to the profit of the printer. Nothing but a demand really is needed to secure roll stock readily in any market in any quantity.

WHILE anxious to afford every opportunity to the craft to express their views on subjects of interest or ventilate their grievances through the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER, we consider the letter of our Philadelphia correspondent, "Wm. P. L.," a reckless and senseless production. The statement that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the compositor receives no compensation for distribution is unworthy of an intelligent workman, and altogether unwarranted by facts. We do not question but that some such injustice as he refers to may have happened during his experience, but the claim that it is a very common occurrence, and that the compositor who has distributed a case is "generally" told there is no copy or that his full case is "generally" given by the foreman to a chum, is a gross misstatement. No such state of affairs would be tolerated in any well-regulated establishment either by employer or employé, much less by the regulations of the typographical union. We request our friend to read the editorial in the June issue entitled "Pay for Distribution," in reply to our Lexington correspondent, to whom he refers, and if he can refute the statements made therein, we shall afford him every opportunity to do so.

PRACTICAL COÖPERATION.

WE are indebted to the Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, Orange county, New York, for the following interesting account of the workings of the system of coöperation recently put into practical effect in their factory:

* * * We tried to get our men recognize and accept the principle a year ago, when we were compelled to reduce wages, but they would have nothing to do with it.

Last fall we renewed our offer, with a partial restoration of wages, and it was accepted, with some misgivings on their part, but now we think they are satisfied. We are.

To make a long story short, we pay old wages, draw salaries, take six per cent on money invested, and give our workmen, in addition to wages, forty per cent of our net profits, which are divided among them on a wage basis. We guaranteed them (such was our faith in the system) a dividend of five per cent on wages earned in the first eight months, paid on January 1 (two-and-a-half months) and July 1 (six months); this latter to be deducted from the final dividend on the end of this year, 1886, but not to come out of wages.

The men, or a number of them, did not realize what it meant till they saw the "dividend" in their hands in the July 1st pay. Through the half-year we have seen, we think, good results. We get better work and more of it, and have material used to better advantage. We consult weekly, in the office, with a committee from our foremen as to work in the factory, receiving, giving, and considering suggestions for the general benefit.

We have had no strike, and no trouble. The men work with better courage, and certainly a better feeling prevails. We look for good results all round.

Our business is increasing, and our goods give satisfaction. Being interested in profits, our men give us good work, as well as lots of it (which latter they would do on piecework), which we have never had.

MAKING WOOD TYPE.

George C. Litchell, president of the William H. Page Wood Type Company, of Norwich, Connecticut, makes the following interesting statements: "We manufacture wood type, borders, quoins, printer's furniture, engraver's woods, job sticks and wood rules, using rock maple for wood type and borders, boxwood and hickory for quoins, cherry and pine for furniture, boxwood, mahogany, pine and rock maple for engraver's woods, mahogany for job sticks, rock maple for wood rules. Rock maple and hickory are received from Connecticut, the boxwood from Turkey, and the cherry from Pennsylvania; our pine comes from Michigan, and mahogany from Cuba.

"The rock maple and white pine for general uses are first growth, and the best wood that can be obtained. It may be explained that wood type, borders, and wood rules are used for "show-bill" printing; boxwood, mahogany, pine and rock maple for engraving purposes; quoins for locking up forms on printing-presses; furniture for spacing between lines of forms; job sticks for setting up lines of type.

"The hardest second-growth rock maple is used exclusively for wood type, and is all used alike without regard to sap as there appears in maple no sap or part different from main body of the wood. The heart or center of log is not used. We prepare the wood by cutting it up across the grain in $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch thickness. The best maple is native of eastern Connecticut. We have tried maple from other parts of the country, but none so good as our pasture-grown maple, the logs being split through in the middle at a sawmill and delivered in half logs. Waste in manufacture, 25 per cent.

"Wood for type is sawed up in the green state and first boiled in water, then dried about two years; then subjected to fire heat for six weeks or so; then dressed out type high and finished on the one side for face, and sawed into strips of lines pica to suit the size of type to be made, and then letters are cut by machinery, and the last process is to look them over and hand-finish what the machine does not do; then they are oiled with linseed oil and packed and shipped. Labor represents 80 per cent of cost."



Price, \$7.00.

PICA CIRCULAR SCRIPT.

Hardscrabble, Oct. 3, 1886.

Messrs. Rubhard & Co.

I am troubled with a feeling of Drowsiness, Weakness of the Back, with general Indisposition to Labour. The symptoms commence on Monday morning and last till Saturday evening. If you can help me you will greatly oblige your most miserable friend,

Gregory Lackthrift.

THREE-LINE NONP. CIRCULAR SCRIPT.

Price, \$12.00.

Bustleton, Nov. 2, '86.

Mr. Lackthrift:

Have carefully studied your symptoms, and would recommend Elbow Grease, to be diligently applied.

Rubhard & Co.

TWO-LINE PICA CIRCULAR SCRIPT.

Price, \$8.00.

Notice is hereby given that an Election for Five Hundred Directors of the Soap-bubble Packing Company will take place on Wednesday Evening next, April 1, 2886.



Price, \$4.70.

PICA CHAUCER.

Impressions and Cogitations

10th month, 25, 1882. On land at last, though in a New World. Carried on shore my kit, and under a Chestnut Tree mended shoes for fellow-passengers. Weather, waxen, and Reel-ball are getting scarce. The natives cover their feet with unfanned skins.

Obadiah Thinkwell.

THREE-LINE NONPAREIL CHAUCER.

Price, \$5.55.

Notice to our Patrons

Monday, June 6, 1893, opening of a complete stock of Antique Furniture and rare Bric-a-Brac collected from remote Europe.

Castleman & Co.

TWO-LINE PICA CHAUCER.

Price, \$6.00.

Twelfth Annual Exhibition
Importation of Japanese Crochet Embroideries
Silk Handkerchiefs
Feathery Plumes from Australia

THE MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN CO.

SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Send us Your Address that we may place "you on the list" for Specimens of New Designs as fast as they appear.

ARS LONGA,



VITA BREVIS.

*** It is hereby decreed that we should
 * present something new to the Art ***
 ◎*◎ Preservative. That you will give it *
 °°due consideration is our earnest desire. °°°°



Said new series is manufactured *
 ◎◎ only by The H. H. Thorp Mfg. =
 °. Proprietors of the Cleveland *
 *** Type Foundry. °°°°°



*** Given under our hand and Official Mono-
 °°gram this the 25th day of September ***
 ◎◎ A. D. 1886, and of our Dictatorship 21st

The H. H. Thorp Mfg. Co.

Primum Mobile.

Signature.






Mikado Series.

6A, 6A, 12a.

TWO-LINE PICA MIKADO.







\$8.85

°° We take pleasure in presenting this unique series 
 *** To your Notice, believing you will agree with us=
 * In saying it is one of the Most Serviceable°° 
 === Letters yet produced for Commercial and Ornamental
Printing. 15 Ornamental Characters 

4A, 4A, 8a.

THREE-LINE PICA MIKADO.

\$10.65

Old Time is a droll wag 
 ** Who puzzles the World with Rules,°° 
 °°° He can give to-day to the wise 
 = But the Morrow is Promised. 
 ✽ \$234.58 of Legal Money°°° 

3A, 3A, 6a.

FOUR-LINE PICA MIKADO.

\$12.50

◎◎◎ Our Greeting to Everyone°°°
 Something New Each Day 
 * 18 Commercial Job Printers°


CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY 147 ST. CLAIR ST.

Northwestern Branch:
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MARDER, LUSE & C.

139 & 141 Monroe Street,
+ CHICAGO. +

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PARTHENIAN.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

12A, 24a,

PICA. (12 Points Standard Measure.)

\$3.40

8A, 16a,

GREAT PRIMER. (18 Points Standard Measure.)

\$5.10

TELEPHONIC MINSTRELSY

ANCIENT BIPED

Quaint Sounds of Revelry by Night!

Cholera-Stricken Peasants

Chasing Ccons up a Tree

247 Brindled Heifers 358

34 March Hares 86

6A, 12a,

DOUBLE PICA. (24 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.25

WALTZING TAILORS

24 Make Hay While the Sun Shines 79

4A, 8a,

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER. (36 Points Standard Measure.)

\$8.00

WAKE ME EARLY

3 Sweetly Chime those Bells 4

3A, 6a,

FOUR-LINE PICA. (48 Points Standard Measure.)

\$10.60

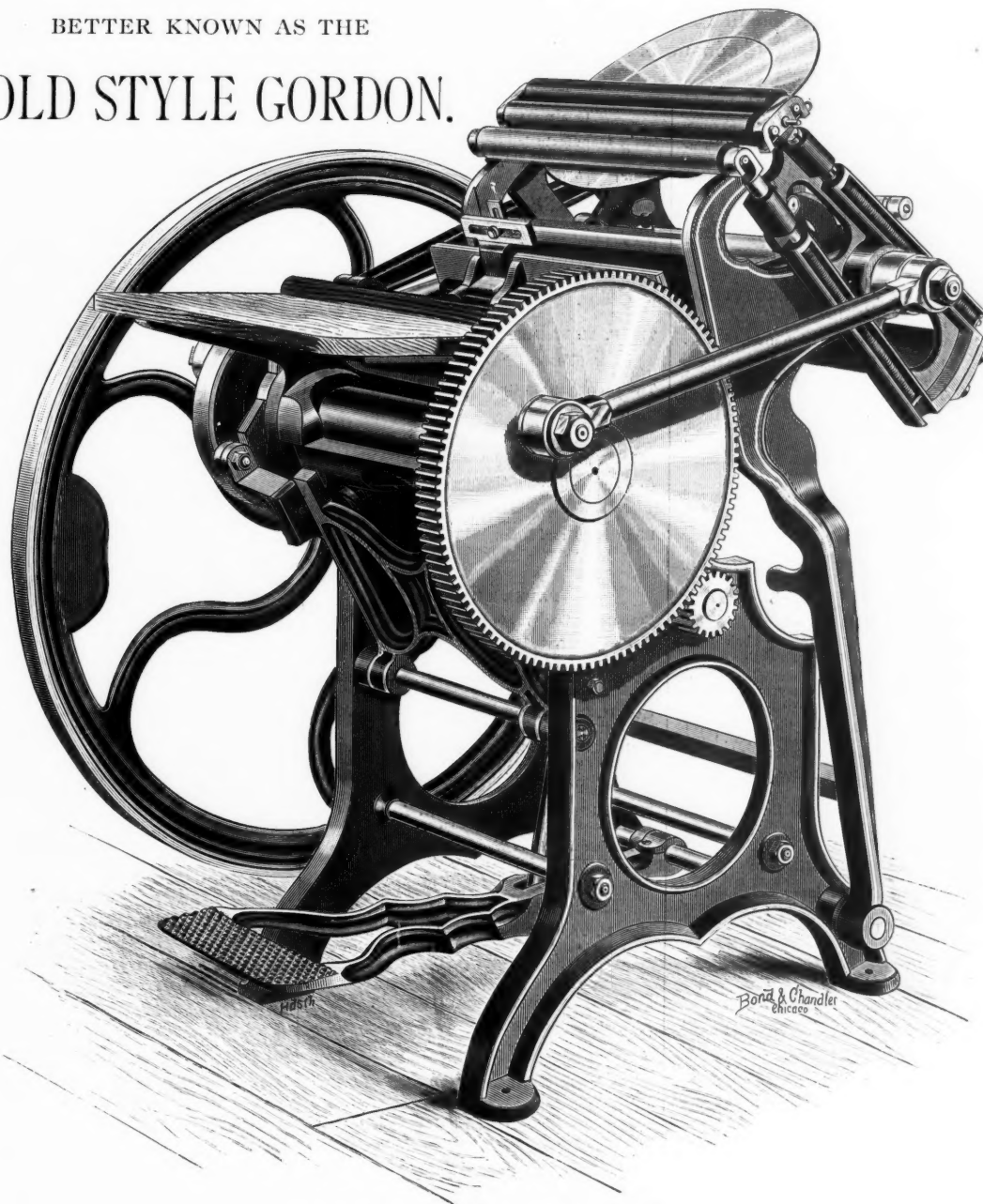
2 Great BEAR Hunt 8

SOURCEIS AND NONPAREIL IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND GUARDS WITH ALL SIZES EXCEPT PICA.

BEN-FRANKLIN JOB PRESS

BETTER KNOWN AS THE
OLD STYLE GORDON.



SIZES AND PRICES:

OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 8x12 inside of Chase, - - - \$150.00
 OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 10x15 inside of Chase, - - - 250.00
 OLD STYLE GORDON BEN-FRANKLIN PRESS, 13x19 inside of Chase, - - - 350.00

BOXING EXTRA—8x12, \$6.00; 10x15, \$7.00; 13x19, \$10.00.

FOUNTAIN EXTRA—8x12, \$20.00; 10x15, \$22.50; 13x19, \$25.00. STEAM FIXTURES for either size, \$15.00.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., 139-141 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Geo. C. James & Co., 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS' AND STEREOTYPERS' MACHINERY.

- C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., 68-70 West Monroe street, Chicago. Also, Folding Machines.
 John Royle & Sons, Railroad avenue and Grand street, Paterson, N. J., Routing Machines and Cutters. Shniedewend & Lee Co., agents, Chicago.
 R. Atwater & Co., Meriden, Conn. "Unique" Stereotyping Machinery, Quoins, etc. Send stamp for circular.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.
 C. Jurgens & Bro., 14 and 16 Calhoun place, rear of 119 Clark street, Chicago. Electrotypers and Stereotypers, Photo and Wood Engraving.
 Chas. A. Drach & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets ("Globe-Democrat" Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and Stereotypers.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

- Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., Erie, Pa. Manufacturers of Paper, Folding and Printers' Machinery, Presses, Stereotype Apparatus, Mailers, Gallies, etc.

IMPOSING STONES.

- F. W. Redfield & Co., Fair Haven, Vt. The best printers' slab in the world. More durable than marble and 90 per cent cheaper. Send for circular.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.
 Buffalo Printing-Ink Works, 42 Exchange street, Buffalo, N. Y.; 170 east Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
 C. E. Robinson & Bro., 710 Sansom street, Philadelphia; 27 Beekman street, New York; 66 Sharp street, Baltimore; Western House, 198 South Clark street, Chicago.
 Fred'k H. Levey & Co., 122 Fulton street, New York. Specialty, Brilliant Wood-cut Inks.
 Geo. H. Morrill & Co., 34 Hawley street, Boston; 25 and 27 Rose St., New York; 125 Fifth avenue, Chicago.
 Geo. Mather's Sons, 60 John street, New York.
 J. H. Bonnell & Co., 7 Spruce street, New York.
 J. K. Wright & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.
 Sheldon Collins' Sons & Co., 32 and 34 Frankfort street, New York.
 The Queen City Printing-Ink Co., Cincinnati, O.

JOB PRINTING-PRESSES.

- Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless," "Clipper," and "Jewel" Presses.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Golding Jobber, Rotary Official, and Pearl presses.
 Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.
 Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the "Challenge" Job Press.
 The F. M. Weiler's Liberty Machine Works, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the Liberty Press.
 The Prouty Press Co., 40 Federal street, Boston, Mass. Manufacturers of the "Prouty" Job Press (improved).

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVERS.

- A. Zeese & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago. Map and Relief-Line Engraving. Special attention to orders for fine Wood Engraving.
 Blomgren Bros. & Co., 162-164 South Clark street, Chicago. Photo-Engraving a specialty.

PAPER CUTTERS.

- Cranston & Co., 57 to 61 Park street, New York.
 C. R. Carver, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa. 33 Beekman street, New York.
 Edward W. Miller, 328 Vine and 327 New streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.
 Globe Manufacturing Co., 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago, Frank Barhydt, Western manager. "Peerless" cutters, five styles; "Jewel" cutters, two styles.
 Howard Iron Works, Buffalo, N. Y. Paper Cutters and Bookbinders' Machinery.
 Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. "Champion" paper cutters.

PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

- Geo. H. Taylor & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY.

- Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- A. G. Elliot & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
 Bradner Smith & Co., 119 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Chicago Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago.
 Friend & Fox Paper Co., Lockland, Ohio, and 153 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 F. P. Elliott & Co., 208 Randolph street, Chicago.
 Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff, 43 to 49 Federal street, Boston, Mass.
 Snider & Holmes, 703 to 709 Locust street, St. Louis.
 W. O. Tyler Paper Co., 169 and 171 Adams street, Chicago.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

- Snider & Holmes, 703-709 Locust street, St. Louis.
 Whiting Paper Co., Holyoke, Mass.
 L. L. Brown Paper Company, Adams, Mass. See advertisement.

PAPER STOCK.

- Follansbee, Tyler & Co., 389 and 391 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York. The largest Photo-Engraving Establishment in the world.
 Photo-Engraving Co., 67 to 71 Park place, New York. John Hastings, president, A. R. Hart, manager. Engraving for all purposes.
 The Crosscup & West Engraving Co., 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Press Manufacturing Co., New London, Conn.; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
 Bullock Printing-Press Co., 52 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
 Campbell Printing-Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 306 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 292 Dearborn street, Chicago.
 Fuchs & Lang, New York and Chicago, representatives of the new Rotary Movement Stop-Cylinder Press, Koenig & Bauer, makers.
 J. H. Cranston, Norwich, Conn., manufacturers of the "Cranston" Patent Improved Steam-Power Printing-Presses, all sizes.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
 Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also Paper Folders, combined with printing-machines, or separately; Paper Dampening Machines, Stereotype Machinery, etc.
 Whitlock Machine Works, Birmingham, Conn. First-class and country Drum Cylinders.

PRINTERS' MATERIAL.

- Chicago Brass-Rule Works, 84 Market street, Chicago. Brass rule is our specialty.
 F. Wesel & Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing-sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.
 G. D. R. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn.
 Golding & Co., 183-199 Fort Hill Square, Boston. Keep in stock everything required by printers.
 John McConnell & Co., Erie, Pa., manufacturers of the Improved Keystone Quoin.
 John Metz, 117 Fulton street, New York.
 Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. We supply everything. Call and see.
 Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y. Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Send for specimen book.
 R. Hoe & Co., 504 Grand street, New York; 199 and 201 Van Buren street, Chicago; Tudor street, London, E. C., England.
 S. Simons & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make Cabinets, Cases, Gallies and everything of wood used in a printing-office. Make Engravers' Wood.
 Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.
 Wire Staple Company, 304 Branch street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturers of Brown's Breech-Loader Stapling Machine.

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The firms enumerated in this Directory are reliable, and are commended to the notice of all consumers of Printers' Wares and Materials.

<p>PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.</p> <p>L. Graham & Son, 99-101 Gravier street, New Orleans. Southern Printers' Warehouse.</p> <p>ROLLER MANUFACTURERS.</p> <p>Bendernagel & Co., 36 Hudson street, Philadelphia. Composition adapted to all kinds of work.</p> <p>Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, 49-51 Rose street, New York.</p> <p>D. J. Reilly & Co., 324 and 326 Pearl street, New York.</p> <p>H. L. Hart, 20 N. Water street, Rochester, N. Y. After a trial, you will use no other.</p> <p>J. H. Osgood & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.</p> <p>Samuel Bingham's Son, 296 Dearborn street, Chicago.</p>	<p>STEREOTYPE OUTFIT.</p> <p>M. J. Hughes, 10 Spruce street, New York. Inventor and Manufacturer of Conical Screw Quoins.</p> <p>TYPEFOUNDERS.</p> <p>A. W. Lindsay Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), 76 Park Place, New York.</p> <p>Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>Boston Typefoundry, John K. Rogers, agent, 104 Milk street, Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.</p> <p>Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65, Beekman street, New York; 154 Monroe street, Chicago.</p> <p>Garden City Typefoundry, 180 and 182 Monroe street, Chicago.</p> <p>Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.</p> <p>John G. Mengel & Co., 31 German street, Baltimore. Typefounders and Electrotypers. Largest and most complete establishment south of Philadelphia.</p> <p>Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago; Minneapolis and San Francisco.</p>	<p>TYPEFOUNDERS.</p> <p>MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.</p> <p>Phelps, Dalton & Co. (Dickinson Typefoundry), 236 Washington street, Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303-305 Dearborn street, Chicago. Western Agents, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. Complete stock always on hand.</p> <p>The Cincinnati Typefoundry, 201 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.</p> <p>The Union Typefoundry, 298 Dearborn street, Chicago. Agents, Boston and Central Foundries.</p> <p>TURKEY BOXWOOD FOR ENGRAVERS.</p> <p>Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.</p>
<p>SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.</p> <p>Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.</p> <p>Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe street, Chicago. Before buying, write for our list.</p> <p>SECOND-HAND MATERIAL.</p> <p>Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200-204 South Clark street, Chicago.</p>		<p>WOOD TYPE.</p> <p>Hamilton & Baker, Two Rivers, Wis., manufacturers of Holly Wood Type, Borders, Reglets and Furniture, Hamilton's Patent Paper-cutting Sticks, etc.</p> <p>The Wm. H. Page Wood-Type Co., Norwich, Conn.</p> <p>Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.</p>

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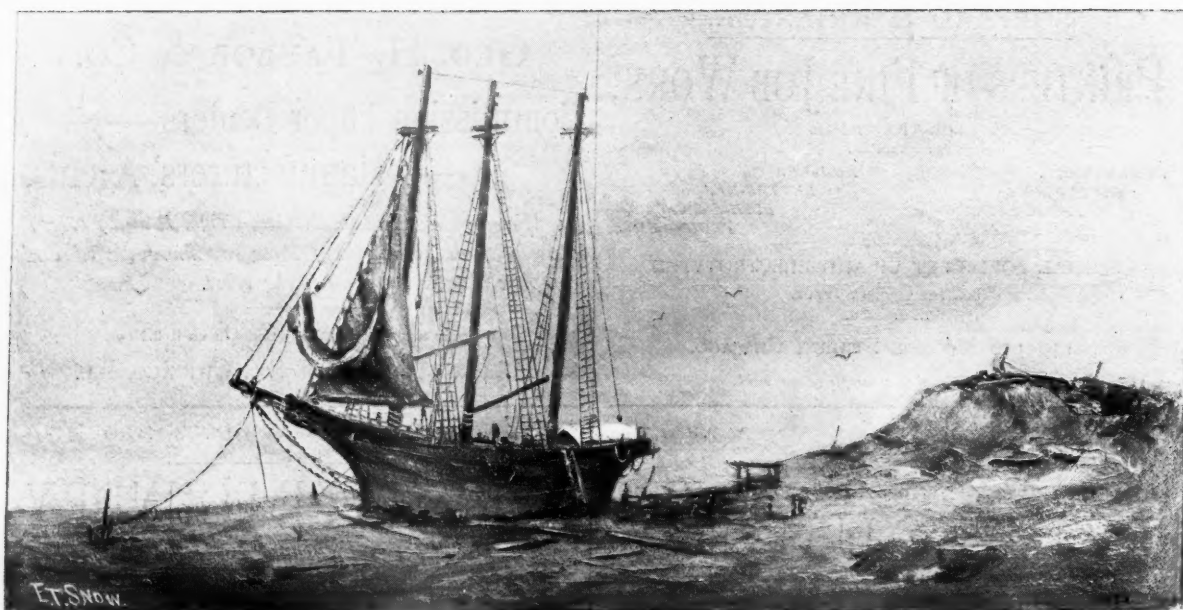
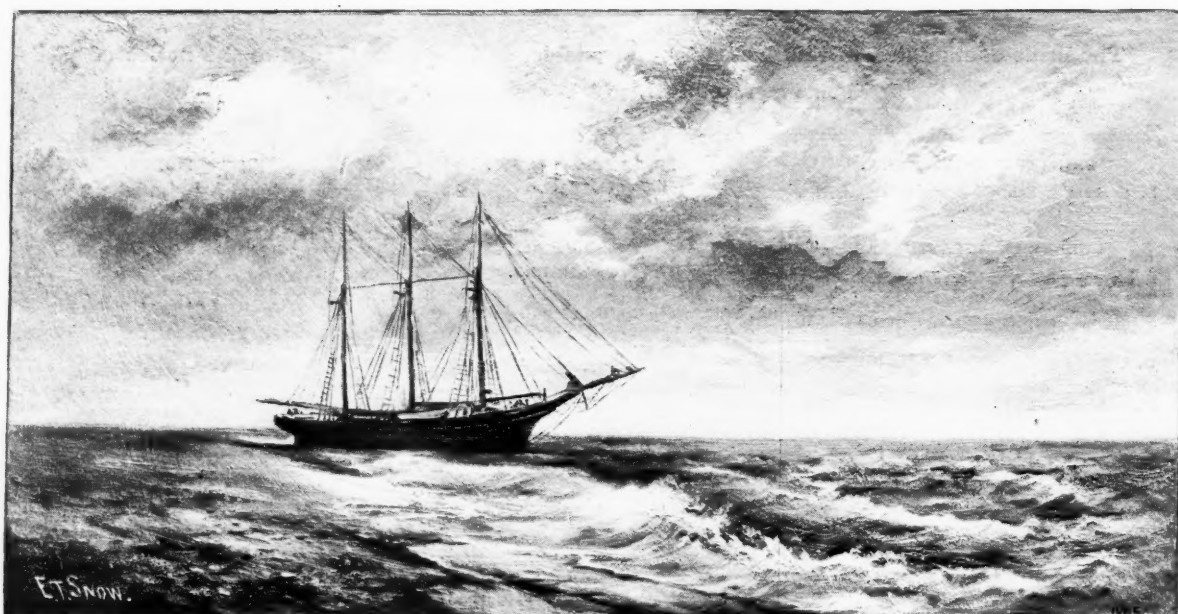
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A PAIR OF MARINES.

Specimen of "Ives" process engraving, by the GROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING Co., 907 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From sketches in oil by E. T. Snow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

FROM ALABAMA.

To the Editor:

SELMA, July 18, 1886.

Selma Typographical Union No. 69 was organized June 26, by the election of the following named officers: Chas. W. Buhler, president; J. W. McNeil, vice-president; J. H. Nolen, treasurer; A. J. Brazelton, recording and financial secretary; R. R. Rasendoll, sergeant-at-arms.

There is one morning paper in the city, one afternoon paper and three job offices. The *Morning Times* and the Selma Printing Company job offices are union, and the *Evening Mail* job office non-union. Business is good and we have no idle printers. *

MATTERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Editor:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19, 1886.

Matters are quiet here at present, the only thing new in trade items being an unsuccessful attempt of the compositors to secure fifty-seven hours as a week's work, instead of fifty-nine, as heretofore, that is, quitting at three o'clock on Saturdays instead of five o'clock. But meeting with such strong opposition from the proprietors, one firm, Hasselman & Co., refusing to pay for the two hours lost, after trying it four weeks they concluded to go back to the old fifty-nine-hour system. For some reason the pressmen and bookbinders were not asked to cooperate with them until after it had been decided to make the demand; then they very properly refused to take any part in the matter. If the movement had been properly managed, I have no doubt the men could have secured one hour less work, if not two.

Business is only fair here at present. But few men out of work, with no demand for extra help. Wm. B. Burford is putting in a new pony Campbell job press and a Campbell lithograph press to his already very complete establishment. The *Daily Sentinel* has changed hands, Mr. Shoemaker retiring, it thus passing into the control of Mr. W. J. Craig, a newspaper man of acknowledged ability. It is to be hoped that under the new management the paper will emerge from the rut it has been running in for "lo, these many years," with scarcely enough life to keep its head above water. Indiana has been sadly in need of a better democratic organ for a long time.

Pressmen's Union No. 17 is progressing nicely, having secured nearly every pressman in the city. Mr. John Bodenmiller, its delegate to Pittsburgh, reports a splendid time and that there was more work done in the interests of pressmen than at any former meetings of the typographical union. J. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1886.

Fully sixty-three per cent of the membership of No. 101 and Pressmen's No. 1, are employed at the nation's printing-house, and hence you will not be surprised to learn that the reported resignation of Public Printer Rounds is the one theme of conversation in the trade just now. It has all along been believed that the gentleman referred to would close his official career about the time that congress should adjourn, and speculation is now rife as to the new man. It is idle to indulge in surmise on that point, for President Cleveland, like Providence, moves in a most mysterious way when making appointments. Of course we all hope that the appointee may be a man identified with organized labor, but I have not yet found anyone who thinks this is at all likely. I am not a prophet, and, so far as I have knowledge, am not even distantly related to one of that ilk, but if our good Brother Oberly should be once more translated and, instead of reforming the public service, be intrusted with the charge of the great printing-house "in the swamp," it would not very greatly surprise me. Mr. Oberly told me that he did not like his new position, and if he should really desire to change base a second time, I have no doubt the president would

be glad to give the public printing into his competent hands. Regarding Mr. Rounds, I think it is only fair to say that he has been a faithful officer. He has worked hard and intelligently, and his successor will find matters in good shape. Personally, I am not indebted to Mr. Rounds for even the slightest favor, and I can, therefore, speak all the more freely in summing up his official career. When he came into office, he was received with good-will by the employes, who had been made acquainted with his career in your city, and I am quite sure that the feelings which will now follow him into retirement are no less kindly.

There is some discussion going on in labor circles anent a daily paper which shall espouse our interests, but that which talks more eloquently than Demosthenes—money—has not so far shown up in the matter. I take but little stock in the discussion, and yet it would be a comparatively easy matter to call into being, and mature into vigorous life, a daily journal, if only the parties most interested would put their means together and, after the paper was under way, support it with a fraction of the vigor with which, more likely than not, they will criticize it and pull it to pieces. Believing the weather too warm, though, to talk daily paper, the federation of labor adopted my suggestion to postpone further consideration until October.

Second Vice-President Gamewell has accepted a position in the pressroom at the government printing-office. I suppose it would be historically correct if I said "he has secured a job," etc., but the first sounds better. I am glad that he will be one of us, for he is an intelligent, earnest man, and hard worker in the labor cause, and a decided acquisition to our community. He is a kindly gentleman, too, and one whom it is pleasant to meet, socially.

The latest addition to what may be termed "labor literature," is Foran's book, "The Other Side." The author is Thomas Martin A. Foran, the member of congress from Ohio, and while written in the guise of a novel, it is a most vigorous presentation of the true inwardness of the infamous "blacklisting" which has preceded the "boycott" by scores and scores of years. It truly shows that there is to the labor cause another side than that which the biased Associated Press permits the people to see. The book is written in a vein which is sure to interest the lover of fiction, and thus it will secure an audience but seldom accessible to the workers in the labor cause. That staunch union firm, Messrs. Gray & Clarkson, of this city, are the publishers, and hence, it is needless to state that the mechanical execution is first-class.

Permit me, in conclusion, to remind your trans-Mississippi readers that the 13th of September, Mr. Drexel's birthday, is approaching, and to them is coming the honor to lay the first layer of bricks on the \$10,000 foundation. AUGUST DONATH.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1886.

For the season of the year, which has intervened since last I wrote, two months ago, business has been very good, in fact there has been a great improvement over previous years. Grant & Faires, of whom I spoke in my last letter as being on the "ragged edge," have not been able to recover themselves, and have gone under. Speaking with one of the employes recently, he said he could not understand it, as they always seemed to have plenty of work. The cause of failure, I think, was in the fact that neither Messrs. Grant nor Faires are practical printers and started out on too large a scale, and in order to keep things moving, took work at too low a figure to make it profitable. In starting a printing-office, my observation convinces me that it is always best to begin modestly and feel your way along. It is the old maxim over again, "begin at the bottom round of the ladder."

I understand that when Mr. Dornan, now located on Filbert street, moves into his commodious quarters, at Seventh and Arch streets, he will put in thirteen additional Adams' presses, being convinced that that style of press is best suited to miscellaneous bookwork. Mr. Dornan has a monopoly of the works of Henry C. Lea, the great medical book publisher.

In my last letter I took occasion to refer to the then forthcoming session of the International Typographical Union and spoke of its social features as being a powerful lever in welding the members of

the craft together. This, I believe, no one will dispute; at the same time we look to this body for positive and progressive action on matters intimately connected with the craft and the labor world at large. Printers are generally given credit for a larger intelligence than members of other crafts, and ought to be foremost in molding and elevating labor. Instead of this, we see stonemasons, bricklayers, hodcarriers and such like thrown into the van and made to stand the brunt of the battle. It may be a good stroke of craftiness for us to evade positive action, but it is not right.

At the different sessions of the International Typographical Union many funny things are done; for instance, at the New Orleans session, the question of the eligibility of ex-delegates to hold office received some attention, and, I believe, Mr. Crawford, the president, decided they could not, but I think the convention decided otherwise, for Messrs. Hammond and Donath were elected delegates to the Congress of Federation of Trade and Labor Unions, at a compensation of \$150 each; and Mr. Crawford, who, if my memory serves me rightly, was not a delegate, was elected chief organizer. At the session just held, the question came up again, and I hear that Mr. Witter decided that ex-delegates could hold office, but the convention decided otherwise. This led to the barring out of Mr. MacIntosh, the secretary-treasurer, who was, I understand, the choice of two-thirds of the delegates. Now I ask, what in the name of common sense is there to prevent present or permanent members of the convention holding office? Does not the principle of competency favor the reelection of a faithful officer, whether he be a delegate or not? Certainly it does, for just about the time that he begins to thoroughly understand the ramifications of his office, he finds that the time of delegate election is at hand, and he must stir his stumps to secure election in his local union, which has rather lost sight of him while he has been engaged in the larger field of international work, before he can hope to be reelected under the International Typographical Union. Even in this matter we see nothing positive in the work of the convention from year to year.

I have received a copy of the proceedings of the pressmen delegates to the late convention. The pressmen seem first to have had an international convention of their own, where they discussed their needs, and what was desirable should be enacted into laws and then presented them to the main body. So ably did they do their work, I find that everything asked for was granted. I notice that they gave the festive ink man a severe rub. About this latter matter, employers who depend on ink agents to supply them with workmen are more to blame than any others for evils thereto attached.

As long as we are to have an insurance branch, I am glad it has fallen into such good hands. Brother Thos. Elder, the secretary-treasurer, seems to have taken hold of the matter in a democratic and republican sort of a manner, and if there is success to be achieved, he will no doubt bring it out.

C. W. M.

PAY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1886.

Having seen in one of the Philadelphia morning papers a statement made by a printer in a letter written to your journal for publication, "for pay for the time spent in distributing," I desire to add that there is not a printer in or out of the typographical unions but heartily desires to be paid extra for such extra labor. Agitation is an excellent way of getting at it, but brings poor encouragement to the hard-worked printer. But if agitation will bring the desired relief, it is my desire to ask the privilege of using a small space in THE INLAND PRINTER from time to time, that that relief may be obtained. My brother typo in question has started a good work, and for doing so I beg leave to extend him, and all other members of the craft, the right hand of fellowship when they join in and agitate the point under consideration.

It is a very common occurrence for the foreman of an office to put a printer applying for work to the case, for no other than having an evil object in view. The typo expects, after distributing his case, to be rewarded for his labor. Is he rewarded? In ninety-nine cases in a hundred he receives no reward. After spending a half day distributing his case, he expects copy enough to set out the type he put in, but generally he is told: "There is no copy in; call around in half an

hour," or drop in "next morning." Of course he is on time at the appointed hour, but sad to say, he becomes weary of waiting, tired of pleasant promises, and after allowing half the week to pass without copy, he is forced, through want, to look elsewhere for a few days' work. What becomes of his full case? The foreman takes time by the forelock, yes, and the whole case belonging to the absent typo, hands it over to a chum printer, a regular, then has the impudence and audacity to inform the absent printer that "copy came in during his absence; it had to go up in a hurry, type was scarce, and he was compelled to put someone on his case." Such action is deception and a fraudulent transaction deserving to be exposed, equal to many of the great defalcations so frequently reported in the press, and in every case such acts should be made public. Tell me, brother typos, can any act be a meaner act than that which robs the industrious typo, distributing a full case of type, of both type, time, labor, and worst of all, his pay for his labor?

WM. P. L.

FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(From our own Correspondent.)

To the Editor:

BUENOS AYRES, June 10, 1886.

There is, unfortunately, no regular mail service between the Plata and the States; so, in order to be in time for each successive issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, your correspondent has to post by the most suitable packet announced. Hence the irregularity with which these communications are likely to reach you.

Every printery is active—running at high pressure.

The Sociedad Tipográfica Bonaerense (Buenos Ayres Typographical Society) held a general meeting on Sunday, May 30, at 1 P.M., for the purpose of electing officers and afterward to discuss the preliminaries toward erecting a *monumento a la imprenta* (monument to printing), about which more anon, in subsequent communications. Out of a membership of over two hundred about forty attended. The gathering lasted for two and a half hours, one speech alone taking up ninety minutes of that time.

The society was founded on May 25 (the Day of Independence, or the July the 4th of Argentine), 1857. It has comfortable, though small, quarters at calle Solís 337. A fine library of more than 2,000 volumes, many in foreign languages, adjoins the assembly room. To belong to the society costs \$6.50 entrance fee, and a monthly payment of \$1.04. Should you be invalidated from work, \$1 a day is your allowance, with a doctor to get you well again quickly as possible. The present president is Ginés E. Alvarery, while Edward Viltes is secretary.

The *Provincia* now appears in the place of *Ferro-Carril*, deceased. It is a respectable looking daily, and gives employment to twelve compositors.

Debate Editor Acevedo will be released shortly. He was thrown into prison in direct opposition to the law, for his free manner of writing, on the plea that his error was criminal, though the real intention of his persecutors was merely revenge in the shape of enforced idleness for several weeks. Señor Acevedo will most likely go in for damages for the serious loss he has sustained through the inhibition that his paper underwent during its conductor's incarceration.

The Messrs. Kidd & Co's large establishment is getting busier every day. More machinery is to be introduced, and is to occupy that part of the ground floor where the printers now are, the typographers to be settled down on the broad gallery above.

There is to be another attempt to establish a paper manufactory in this city; two or three others have tried during the last few years, but failed. Messrs. Estrada & Co. will presently offer to the several hundred consumers in Buenos Ayres their products. Considering the enormous duties on foreign paper, and an eternal heavy premium on gold (latest quotation is 151), the new firm ought to be able to successfully compete with outsiders.

Writing the above reminds me of the paper money of Argentine, and the various places at which it has been manufactured: By the American Bank Note Company, New York; Waterlow & Sons, and Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., London; and by Lange, of this city. Place these parties' productions together, and there's as vast a difference as 'tween a horse and a sheep, the first-named firm's work being

far the superior of the English houses' articles, while those made here are pronounced by a local paper to be "only fit for blacking wrappers."

But the latest news is that in future all the notes will be made in this country at the national mint, for which purpose skilled engravers and the necessary machinery will be imported. Of this new feature—the manner of working—in our midst, as also of the running of the paper manufactory mentioned above, there'll be something more to say by-and-by.

Señor Hecta Quesada is no longer editor of the *Sud América*. He is a most energetic journalist, albeit versatile genius, (1) auctioneer, (2) finance minister, (3) editor, (4 and always) best post securable.

The manner in which English and American names are misspelled in our papers is oftentimes amusing. "Stonewall" Jackson the *Union* dubs Stonewallisachson. Jay Gould is honored with Flay Goned.

The *Mosquito*—as its name would imply, a satirical issue—is being congratulated on having attained the venerable age of twenty-three, an old stager indeed, in this country, where newspapers are reported started and dead nearly every week. While, however, this troublesome member of the genus *culex* was being felicitated, there was sorrow several hundred miles away; a yet older paper, the *Eco de Córdoba*, ceased to appear, some say, owing to the illness of proprietor and editor Velez, and others, no subscribers. But it is to be resuscitated at once.

Nacion United States correspondent Marti translated Hugh Conway's famed novel, "Called Back," into Spanish. It is published here under the title of *Misterio*. The number printed is 800,000.

The *Palabra*, of Mendoza, is a daily paper, employing some thirteen or fourteen compositors. Its staff contained seven Chilians, manager included. Last March an editorial was put in denying the claim of Chili to any honor in her struggle with Peru. Now, Argentine and her neighboring republic t'other side of the Andes are not very friendly; so the animosity of this journal's overseer was made more bitter by the leader in question. The next day's issue contained a lengthy communication from the patriotic Chilian vindicating the honor and bravery of his countrypeople, and giving a whole column of instances of heroism and fair dealing. In the evening an editorial on the same subject came from the sanctum, disparaging the foreman's remarks and frothing away into space; the gist of the entire article being that the Chilians were "liars and thieves."

This wounded the feelings of the foreign printers so much that they refused to put it in type, adding that if its insertion was persisted in they would strike. Whereupon they were informed the leader would go in, and that if they left off work without giving the customary notice (a few days, generally), they would be arrested and imprisoned. The threatened were obstinate, which ended in the police being called and the printers' arrested. For one night they had to rough it in the lockup, but were released in the morning, and after getting their wages and doing no small amount of grumbling, they each took their respective way and departed.

Although Chilians are compelled to get a great deal of their printing material from the States, they trade with no good heart with that country. On account of the Garfield sympathy for Peru, "nothing," said an official in North America's service, "would please the Chilians so much as the chance of looting 'Frisco;" remarks well borne out by a perusal of some west-coast organs.

The Mendoza *Palabra* was not far wrong in denouncing Chilians as thieves. Such plunder as that carried on at the sacking of Lima has rarely been known. Besides running off with the public library, the aggressors had a penchant for printing machinery and type. All that could be seized, and two-thirds was private property, was sent to Santiago and Valparaiso.

The Argentine *Times* has succumbed to the inevitable. Many compositors have been "done," through this failure, in amounts from \$5 to nearly \$100.

A new daily, the *Libertad*, is announced for La Plata, a young and flourishing city some forty miles distant. The *Orden* has passed into the hands of Mr. Oswald, of Bergmann & Co., extensive paper importers. All printers busy during past week. SLUG O.

A FIRM in Vienna has lately introduced badges and sleeve-links bearing the respective coats-of-arms of typographers and lithographers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. H. G., Cincinnati, volume III will contain an index.

W. R., of Salem, asks: Will you please give a recipe for making a transfer varnish?

Answer.—Take equal quantities of fir balsam and spirits of turpentine. Mix, shake well, and set in a warm place till clear.

H. I. L., of Memphis, asks: Will you be kind enough to publish in the next issue instructions how to make a dryer for poster ink?

Answer.—Use spirits of turpentine, 1 quart; balsam copaiba, 6 ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

E. Y. G., of Burlington, Iowa, writes: Referring to the article in THE INLAND PRINTER on bleaching photographic prints on plain paper after tracing with india ink, I wish to know through your valuable journal, at some time in the near future, if there is any better bleaching solution than I am now making use of, which is made of bichloride of mercury and alcohol. In making some experiments I accidentally made this discovery. I have read a number of articles on the above and have one of Leslie's books on photo-engraving, none of which gave the ingredients or formula for a bleaching solution.

Answer.—The above mentioned process is materially correct, and is the one generally adopted. The method is as follows: Use a saturated solution of bichloride of mercury in alcohol, to which should be added one-third water.

THE ORIGIN OF BLOTTERING PAPER.

When did blotting paper come into general use? Reference was made to it in 1661 by Fuller. He says: "There are almost as many several kinds of paper as conditions of persons betwixt the emperor and beggar. Imperial, royal, cardinal, and so downwards to that coarse paper called *emporetica*, useful only for chapmen to wrap their wares in. Paper participates in some of the characteristics of the countrymen who make it; the Venetian being neat, subtle, and court-like; the French, light, slight and slender; the Dutch, thick, corpulent, and gross; not only to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the sponginess thereof." The use of the substance was known before the year 1600, for the occurrence of the name or its equivalents may be judged from the following books of that period: *Loschpapier*, German; *Cartasugante*, Italian; *Papier-buzard*, French; and *Charta bibula*, Latin, all meaning sucking.—*London Paper and Printing Trades Journal*.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each.

ISSUE OF JULY 6, 1886.

- 345,045.—Inking Roller. M. V. B. Ethridge, Boston, Mass.
- 344,927.—Printing Press Stands. Attachment for. W. V. Tufford, Clinton, Iowa.
- 345,097.—Printing Machine. Web Perfecting Cylinder. D. T. Simpson, New York, N. Y.
- 345,066.—Printing Press Gage-Pin.—E. L. McGill, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ISSUE OF JULY 13, 1886.

- 345,623.—Printing and Registering Tickets. Machine for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.
- 345,624.—Printing, Dating and Registering Tickets. Machine for. J. P. Dunn, New York, N. Y.
- 345,654.—Printing Machine Ink-Fountain. H. H. Thorp, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 345,644.—Printing Machines. Evener or Sheet-Straightener for the Receiving Tables of. W. W. Moseman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 345,527.—Printing Presses. Air Cushion for. R. Michle, Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF JULY 20, 1886.

- 345,669.—Printing Machine. A. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to J. & E. McLoughlin, New York, N. Y.
- 345,760.—Printing Machine Ink Device. H. F. Bechman, assignor to Shniedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, Ill.

ISSUE OF JULY 27, 1886.

- 346,156.—Quoins. Key for Locking. J. N. O. Hankinson, Harrisburg, Pa.

TO PRINTERS, PRESSMEN AND STEREOTYPERS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

THE following circular, which explains itself, has recently been issued by the president of the International Typographical Union:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19. }

To the Craft West of the Mississippi River:

At the last meeting of the International Typographical Union, held in Pittsburgh, an unconditional donation of ten thousand dollars was made by Messrs. Geo. W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel. This munificent gift, while unexpected, was but an additional evidence of the kindly interest heretofore manifested by these gentlemen in the welfare of the craft. So thoroughly impressed was the body with the importance of this donation, and believing that it was but the germ out of which great results would grow, the union accepted the gift; and to further augment the same, adopted the report of the committee appointed for that purpose, which is as follows:

"That the fund be placed in the hands of three trustees for the period of five years. Also, that on the first coming and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Childs, each printer east of the Mississippi river, set and donate the price of one thousand ems of matter to the fund, and each pressman and stereotyper one hour's work. That on the first following birthday and four succeeding birthdays of Mr. Drexel, each printer, pressman and stereotyper west of the Mississippi do the same. It is expected that at the end of five years the \$10,000 will be increased to a very large sum, and the International Typographical Union is then expected to make some disposition of the same which will be of benefit to the entire craft."

The time is approaching when the first of these anniversaries is to be celebrated—that of Mr. Drexel—which occurs on September 13. I desire to call the particular attention of all unions west of the Mississippi river to the date, so that they can use the proper diligence and carry out more effectively the recommendation of the International Typographical Union.

I appeal to the printers, pressmen, and stereotypers, and confidently, I believe, west of the Mississippi river, individually and collectively, to take an active interest in the carrying out of the plan approved by the International Typographical Union, so that the expectations may be realized, and at the same time show to the donors that we appreciate this unexpected gift. That this fund will be largely increased by the method approved there can be no question. It remains for you, therefore, to see to it that the plan devised shall be carried out to its fullest extent.

Let me suggest to the various unions the mode of collecting the offerings: Let the chairman of each office collect from each person holding a situation in his office, on the first pay day succeeding September 13, the price of 1,000 ems. Let the chairman at once turn over these collections to the local secretary. The secretary shall be required to forward the amounts to the secretary-treasurer not later than October 1, and the secretary-treasurer will then turn over the amount received to the board of trustees.

WM. AIMISON, *President I. T. U.*

THE GUTENBERG CONTROVERSY.

A RECENT issue of the London *Saturday Review* contains a very interesting article under the caption of a "New Light on the Invention of Printing," from which we make the following extracts:

The recent discovery of a document virtually determining the vexed question of the invention of printing in Europe in favor of Gutenberg, has for some time past been known to bibliographers. It was the subject of a paper read at the meeting of the Library Association in 1884, by Mr. Geo. Bullen, keeper of printed books in the British Museum, which would have been printed long ago, if it had been laid before a more energetic and mercurial society. Even then, however, the information would hardly have reached the public; nor are we aware that even Germany, the country most interested, has

done anything to make it common property previous to the appearance of an article on the subject by Professor F. X. Kraus in the September number of the leading German magazine, the *Deutsche Rundschau*. The tale is well worth telling again, especially as Professor Kraus' version is not entirely accurate or complete. The progress of knowledge has, indeed, already deprived the controversy on the invention of printing of something of its interest. It has long been known that stereotypic printing was invented by the Chinese long before the fifteenth century, and, as we shall see presently, not even the first employment of movable types can be claimed by Gutenberg or any European. The controversy has also lost much of the international character, which formerly enlivened and envenomed it. Few out of Holland now credit the Coster legend, or doubt that, so far as the western world is concerned, printing was invented in Germany and by a German about 1450. It is still, however, a matter of moment that the glory of the greatest boon conferred on man since Prometheus should be bestowed where it rightfully belongs. If Gutenberg failed to receive honor due to him, the greatest benefactor of mankind would be the most injured of mortals. The spectacle, on the other hand, of humanity honoring a mere journeyman, instead of its real benefactor, must be a sad one for the angels, and only to be paralleled by the veneration paid in some eastern countries to a monkey's tooth, under the impression that it has aided the mastication of Buddha.

The document, which has contributed so much to establish Gutenberg's claim to the invention of printing, is a letter by a contemporary, Guillaume Fichet, to Robert Gaguin, written and printed in 1470, only two years after Gutenberg's death, and found prefixed, so far as hitherto known, to a single copy, not, as Professor Kraus states, several copies, of the *Liber Orthographiae* of Gaspar Barzizius, the second book printed in Paris. This unique copy is preserved in the library at Basel, and the discovery was made by Dr. Siber, the learned and modest librarian of that city. Professor Kraus gives the honor of the find to the well-known French bibliophile, M. Claudin, who is only entitled to what might have been the credit, but, under the circumstances, must be termed the discredit, of having been the first to publish it. M. Claudin, it appears, happening to be at the Basel Library, was shown the letter, by Dr. Siber, whose modesty had kept him back from making it public, took an inaccurate copy, and on his return published this in *Le Livre*, not only without any acknowledgment of his indebtedness to Dr. Siber, but without so much as stating that the original was at Basel. The nemesis, which attends upon unhandsome proceedings, caused him to commit some absurd mistakes, which need not be dwelt on here, as correct transcripts of the document have since been made by two English scholars, Mr. Karl Pearson and Mr. H. Jenner, and used in Mr. Bullen's paper.

After speaking of Fichet's own testimony in the matter, the writer of this valuable contribution to the history of early printing goes on to say that "Professor Kraus notices the propriety of the Chinese invention of block printing to anything of the kind in Europe, and mentions the conjecture that it may have been introduced into the West by means of travelers or missionaries in Tartary. The questionable honor of the organization of this theory may belong to the Italian Carlo Passi, whom we do not remember to have seen quoted in this connection. Passi, an Italian polygraphic writer of considerable miscellaneous information, was the author, among other performances, of a desultory anonymous commentary upon the history of Paolo Giovio, eventually published under the writer's name, and with the title "*La Selva di varia Istoria*," in 1564. Giovio having mentioned the Chinese books presented as curiosities by the Portuguese to Pope Leo X, Passi ("*Selva*," lib. i, ch. 39) proceeds to describe their peculiarities, which he does very accurately, and adds that missionaries and travelers 'must have brought books printed in China into Muscovy, and taught the Muscovites the method of printing, and the Germans passing into Muscovy, being industrious persons, must themselves have found it out.' A delightful argument to prove that the Russians imparted an art to the Germans, without a particle of proof that they possessed it themselves! It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the admirable precept that it is the historian's business to tell us not what *must* have happened, but what *did* happen. Passi adds that printers' types were originally cast in lead, which was given up as too heavy and expensive; of its softness

he says nothing. He mentions Gutenberg as the first German printer, and Aldus as the most celebrated printer since his time, and adds that in his own day the Roman press under Paolo Manuzio had no equal in Italy. Paris, he says, is at the head of all centers of printing, and after it Lyons, Basel, Antwerp and Venice. Italian typography has in general decayed through the avarice of the printers. It does not occur to him that the reaction against free learning affords a much better reason; indeed, he concludes his observations with a proposal for a more stringent censorship, and a tax upon such bad books as, having been once printed, have acquired a sort of title to existence; the bad new books, it is supposed, will never pass the censor. To judge by his concluding remarks, Professor Kraus is not wholly out of sympathy with these ideas; and though he would scout the notion of Gutenberg having been taught his art by the Chinese through a Russian medium, he seems to think that block-printing may have been derived from China. The admission is a dangerous one for an advocate of Gutenberg; for, although Professor Kraus appears not to be aware of the fact, the art of printing with movable types was known to the Koreans before it was practiced in Europe. The British Museum possesses several Korean books so printed, and, in the opinion of the experts, earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century. That the invention should have made no way, that the Koreans should have relapsed into block-printing, is a signal instance of the *vis inertiae* of the human mind when it has one especial motive to exert itself.

Notwithstanding the painstaking efforts of Professor Kraus to get at the truth of the affair, the *Saturday Review* is "sorry to observe in that gentleman's essay a remark capable of being employed to stimulate national ill-will, though we are sure that such cannot have been his intention. Speaking of Dr. Hessels' change of view on the subject, and attempted refutation of the claims of Gutenberg which he had formerly advocated, Professor Kraus says: 'The University of Cambridge rewarded this development of his perceptions, directed against Germany, with the degree of Dr.' In the present irritable condition of national susceptibility all over Europe many German readers will be ready to interpret this unlucky phrase into an assertion that the university bestowed a degree upon Dr. Hessels in order to spite Prince Bismarck. Professor Kraus, we trust, does not mean to imply that no one is fit to receive a degree unless he believes in Gutenberg. We can assure him that the very last thing the University of Cambridge is likely to consider in the distribution of its honors is whether the recipient holds printing to have been invented by a German or a Dutchman. If Dr. Hessels could have proved that it had been invented by William Caxton, that would indeed have been something."

BOOKLESS HOMES.

We form judgments of men from little things about their houses, of which the owner, perhaps, never thinks. Flowers about a rich man's house may signify only that he has a good gardener, or that he has refined neighbors, and does what he sees them do. But men are not accustomed to buy books unless they want them. If, on visiting the dwelling of a man of slender means, we find that he contents himself with cheap carpets and very plain furniture, in order that he may buy books, he rises at once in our esteem. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books that cloth or paper ever covered is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately-carved *étagère* or side board.

Give us a house furnished with books rather than costly furniture; both, if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days in a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting on luxurious chairs, and sleeping upon down, is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind.

Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without books is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn to read by being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it. And the love of knowledge,


in a young mind, is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passion and vices.

Let us pity those poor rich men who live barrenly in great bookless houses. Let us congratulate the poor, that in our day books are so cheap that a man may every year add a hundred volumes to his library for the low price of what his tobacco and his beer would cost him. Among the earliest ambition to be excited in clerks, workmen, journeymen, and, indeed, among all that are struggling up in life from nothing to something, is that of owning, and constantly adding to, a library of good books. A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a young man's history. It is a man's duty to buy books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—*United States Paper-Maker.*

A CURIOSITY.

THE following reduced fac simile of a typographic gem, the production of a St. Catherine, Ont., amateur genius, is worthy of careful examination.

OF PROFITABLE AND SURE BY EMPLOYMENT ALL THE YEAR ROUND



To all those who are interested in the Indian Liniment, we have the honor to inform you that we have just received a large quantity of the same, and are now selling it at a very low price. The Indian Liniment is a very valuable remedy for all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections. It is made from the best ingredients, and is of a pleasant taste. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 pint and 1 pint. The price is 25 cents per bottle. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

INDIAN LINIMENT.

Warranted to cure all kinds of rheumatism, neuralgia, and other painful affections. It is made from the best ingredients, and is of a pleasant taste. It is sold in bottles of 1/2 pint and 1 pint. The price is 25 cents per bottle. It is sold by all druggists and grocers.

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A perusal of the same leads us to the conclusion that it is intended to convey an idea of the twinges of the *rheumatic* patient, previous to the application of the all healing Indian liniment.

THE NIGHT-WORKER'S DIET.

The poor health and short life of night-workers are proverbial. In order to bear the severe strain upon the system of turning night into day, it is necessary to pay careful attention to dietetic and other habits. That sufficient consideration is not given to these matters is evident, and this will probably go a long way toward explaining the broken-down condition of the night-workers before they reach the age when a man should be in his prime. In this behalf Miss Julia Corson offers some excellent suggestions that smack of common sense and are worth thinking of. She says:

"For night-workers the best plan includes a hearty breakfast when they arise in the morning, which is generally from twelve to three o'clock; some outdoor exercise and relaxation should precede a good dinner, partaken of between six and nine o'clock at night, before beginning to work. If the work is to continue until four or five o'clock in the morning, a light but nutritious repast should be eaten shortly after midnight in order to fortify the system for labor during the hours immediately following, when the vital powers are most enfeebled. When the work is done, and before retiring, a very simple lunch should be taken in the form of a good hot broth, or beef tea, or a glass of wine and a couple of crackers. This will generally insure sleep by withdrawing the blood from the brain, where it has been concentrated by mental effort. In ordinary cases of sleeplessness, not confirmed by long-continued habit, a light meal of this kind will generally prove a remedy. The substitution of phosphatic or so-called brain and nerve food for a well-chosen regular diet is much to be reprobated; however excellent these preparations may be as adjuncts, a man might as well expect to work indefinitely upon the stimulation of alcohol as to live upon them without the necessary supplement of ordinary nutritious diet. By attending to these details, and by securing sufficient sleep, night-workers can preserve their health under ordinary circumstances."—*Exchange.*



THE WAITING BRIDE.

Moss Engraving Company, 535 Pearl Street, New York.

IN A PRESSROOM.

Down the long basement, ranged a row,
All day the swift-wheeled presses go;
Tireless in purpose, future-fraught,
Heavy artillery of thought;
And instinct with a loyal sense
That waits upon intelligence.
All day outrings their iron clang
And clatter of steel and rhythmic bang.

Yes, mere machines for type and ink—
And yet I fancy that they think,
And that some forceful spirit stirs
Within their ponderous cylinders;
For words of wisdom oft are told
By the white paper onward rolled,
And deep prophetic lore let fall
By the grim type that knows it all.

These paper missiles, random sent,
Shall shake the vaulted continent;
Or flash a simultaneous gain
To many a quick, receptive brain;
Or battle down some mighty wrong,
Or ancient idol, cherished long.
Oh! what can measure, who can guess,
The giant potency of the press.

O enginery of boon or blight!
Who dares to wield should wield aright;
Who dares to wield of this is sure—
So long as earth and days endure,
The printed sentence forward speeds
To farthest bound of human needs.
And thus I muse amid the clang
And clatter of steel and rhythmic bang.

—*Boston Transcript.*

PLAYING THE FIDDLE.

The yarns that newspaper men never talk about except sub rosa illustrate the strange vicissitudes to which the man who embarks on the great sea of journalism is subjected. I know, not long since, that there were several of us congregated together in a favorite haunt, and we naturally began to spin out weird legends connected with the profession which lay nearest our hearts. Said a veteran editor: "Some years ago I was editor, proprietor, typo, mailing clerk, bookkeeper, pressman and devil and Tom Walker of a country weekly. Perhaps weakly would be the proper way to spell it.

"Well, subscriptions were coming in at the rate of two every three weeks, and I was waiting for the forlorn hope of a three-line ad. to assist me in whistling to keep the ghosts off, when a lawyer, the lawyer, of the village in which the *Antagonistic Agitator* was published, proposed that we go over to Ragged Edge and attend court. I agreed if he would go halves in the team, so we bulldozed the owner of the only buggy and set out on our journey.

"Ragged Edge was a city set upon a hill. The court-house square was a ten-acre lot, and the jail was built far enough away that the citizens were not disturbed by some fractious criminal engaged in the illegal occupation of jail-breaking. Around the square were several dwellings, two or three general stores and a grocery.

"I put up at the only hotel in the place, which was a cross between an inn and a farm-house, and when I ate supper I did so with a timid feeling, for I still had a conscience then, knowing that unless Providence interposed I would leave the town indebted to the landlord the amount of my bill, minus one year's subscription to the *Agitator* and a half-column puff.

"After supper I strolled down to the grocery. In and around it were assembled ten or fifteen jurors, litigants and court bums. On a barrel in one corner sat a fiddler, sawing away for dear life, while the audience chatted in low tones so as not to embarrass the musician. I

introduced myself as editor of the *Agitator*, and all looked at me in a suspicious way, as if they were uncertain of my calling. Two or three outsiders came in to get a good look at me. Having learned to play the fiddle in my youth, the thought struck me to try it on that audience, and when the fiddle stopped for a rest I took up the instrument and began to rasp out a few notes.

"Do you play the fiddle, mister?" asked the grocery-keeper.

"A little," I replied.

"Play the dickens!" muttered a fellow, as he took a fresh chew of tobacco.

"That remark got my blood up, and tuning the rickety instrument I began to give them 'Old Rosin the Bow.' By the time I got through the boys were all silent, and the crowd had increased until there was no longer standing-room in the building.

"Give us another," "That's bully," "My treat," "Come on and have something," were the remarks heard on every side.

"After the drinks, I began again, and it was late before they let me off.

"Boys, that feller deserves something," said the man of groceries; 'chip in, now, and take his paper.'

"And I'll be blest if I didn't get twenty new subscribers before I left the house."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

QUICK DRYING OF PRINTING.

Often it is necessary to dry the printings quickly so as to be able to deliver to customers with as little delay as possible. This is especially the case when orders are received for prices current, circulars, etc., on strong printed paper or ordinary writing paper which takes considerable time to dry by the ordinary process, and which should not be sent out before they are completely dry, as they are likely to be soiled or blotted.

Of all means proposed hitherto for speedy drying, the best is undoubtedly the use of calcined magnesia, which is dusted lightly on. Calcined magnesia is a little higher priced than other powders used today; but this is of no consequence when we consider that the magnesia is far lighter than any of the others.

Thus we have in the same weight a far greater quantity. There is also another occasion where we would do well to use magnesia. This is when a bronze imprint is taken, before a copy is taken with different colors of ink. If we do not take care not to commence with the bronze, before all the other colors are dry, particles of bronze become attached to these colors and cannot be completely taken away.

In thus drying the leaves before applying the bronze, this inconvenience is avoided.—*Exchange.*

THE INCREASE OF TRADE JOURNALS.

Of the 722 newspapers and periodicals published in New York City, a little over one-sixth, or 122, strictly come under the head of news and general information. The journals of a special character, but also furnishing general news, and the papers and periodicals dealing with special matters of universal interest, augment the 122 newspapers mentioned to 413. The remaining 309 are purely class papers and trade journals.

In 1860, as regards to number, the five leading classes of newspapers and periodicals in New York, and the five minor classes, were as follows:

General News	81	Science	7
Religious	57	Trade	5
Literary	25	Railroads	3
Commercial	11	Education	2
Medical	8	Mechanics	1

The classification at the present time is as under:

Trade	127	Commercial	27
General News	122	Science	25
Religious	89	Mechanics	20
Literary	56	Education	15
Medical	37	Railroads	14

The above comparison is particularly valuable as showing the enormous increase of trade journals in the quarter of a century. They now outnumber all others.—*Printers' Register.*

NEW ELECTROTYPING SOLUTION.

Dr. Gore, F. R. S., the well-known authority on electro-deposition has discovered that an aqueous solution of asparagine is a good medium for electrolytic baths. The solution he used was not quite saturated, and consisted of about 0.88 gram of crystals of asparagine dissolved in 18 c. cm. of distilled water. It was feebly acid to the test paper, and was employed at a temperature of about 70° C. Some of the liquid was more or less saturated with different metallic oxides, and the resulting baths electrolyzed by currents from one to six cells of zinc and platinum in dilute sulphuric acid. Good deposits of cadmium were thus obtained, 0.23 gram of hydrate of cadmium dissolved in 20 c. cm. of the solution, using an anode of cadmium and a cathode of copper. Zinc was deposited from 28 grams of zinc oxide in 23 c. cm. of solution. Magnesium in film was also deposited from calcined magnesia with magnesium and copper electrodes; copper was obtained from cupric oxide with copper and platinum electrodes; mercury from red mercurous oxide with platinum electrodes, and silver from oxide of silver with a silver anode and platinum cathode. In the latter case the deposit was good, the bath consisting of 0.32 gram of silver oxide in 20 c. cm. of asparagine solution.—*Industrial World*.

AMERICA'S FIRST PRINTING-PRESS.

Among the unconsidered rubbish in the dome of the capitol at Montpelier, Vermont, says the Boston *Herald*, lie the dismembered parts of one of the most historically interesting of all machines in existence. It is the first printing-press brought to British North America, and for years the only one in use here. On it was printed the first American books, the earlier editions of state laws, colonial currency, early newspapers, and other like things in great number. It was originally nearly all of wood, with oak for the upright frame and mahogany for the platen, and is said to have been highly polished. In appearance, it is somewhat more clumsy than the Franklin press, preserved at Philadelphia. It worked with a heavy iron screw, which still exists, but in some of the repairing this was replaced by a more modern "toggle joint" arrangement in a somewhat clumsy fashion, and, in fact, there is little doubt that the repairing has replaced some of the smaller parts many times.

The early history of the Daye press is well established. It was sent here from London in 1638 by Rev. Jesse Glover, an English Puritan, who took great interest in the colonies and planned to come here and live. Major Johnson, of Woburn, author of a book called "Wonder Working Providences," wrote of him not long after that "for further completing the colonies in church and commonwealth work he provided a printer which hath been very useful in many respects." Mr. Glover acted in consultation with the authorities here, but the press was his personal property, and it seems that he intended to start a small store, such as the earlier printing-offices were usually connected with, for he bought and shipped with the press a small stock of books and some paper. The type which came with the press was given to Harvard College, then in its infancy. The old college record notes that "Mr. Joss Glover gave to the college a font of printing letters, and some gentleman of Amsterdam gave, toward furnishing of a printing-press with letters, £49 and something more." Very likely, Mr. Glover solicited the subscriptions for the purpose, and made up the deficiency from his own pocket.

Mr. Glover, with his wife, a London printer named Stephen Daye, whom he had engaged to manage the press, and the printing machinery and material, sailed for the new country in the fall of 1638. When near his journey's end, Mr. Glover died, but his widow and Daye landed and went to our Cambridge, and there, in January, 1639, this old press was set up by direction of the magistrates and elders. It was set up in the house of Henry Dunster, the first president of Harvard College. Mr. Dunster did not come from England until 1640, and he, not long after, married Mrs. Glover. The press was considered, it should be remarked, not as a machine for doing commercial work, but solely as an instrument in the hands of church and state for promoting learning and godliness, and the paternal General Court kept a close hand upon it for many years, lest heresy and impiety might be given

the aid of print. This control was informal at first, but the publishing of some religious tracts which the clergy considered too liberal, occasioned the appointing of regular licensers of the press in 1662.

They appear to have done but little, however, and in 1664 it was enacted that no printing should be done outside Cambridge, and then only by the allowance of three censors. Daye was a sad bungler at his work, and the list of things printed by him is a small one, but of course everything from his hand is now highly prized. Dr. Howe, who owns the property, has recently put up a tablet to mark the spot where he lived in Cambridge, and where he died in 1668. He was succeeded in the Cambridge printing-office in 1649 by Samuel Green, founder of the family of Greens, which seemed to supply all New England with printers for several generations.

PRICES OF JOB FONTS.

The first casting of a job letter is weighed, and the price per font fixed according to the weight. The price so fixed governs in putting up all future fonts, and for the same class of letter is the same throughout the United States. The following list will give the best possible idea of the grades and rates:

SIZE OF TYPE.	Roman, Italic and German.	Antique, Gothic, Condensed, etc.	Ornamented, Script, etc.
Diamond.....per lb.	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.20
Pearl.....	1.08	1.80	2.80
Agate.....	.68	1.44	2.40
Nonpareil.....	.58	1.16	2.00
Minion.....	.52	1.00	1.80
Brevier.....	.48	.90	1.60
Bourgeois, or two-line diamond.....	.44	.80	1.44
Long Primer, or two-line pearl.....	.42	.74	1.30
Small Pica, or two-line agate.....	.40	.70	1.20
Pica, or two-line nonpareil.....	.38	.66	1.16
English, or two-line minion.....	.38	.62	1.12
Columbian, or two-line brevier.....	.38	.60	1.06
Great Primer, or two-line bourgeois.....	.38	.60	1.00
Paragon, or two-line long primer.....	.38	.60	.94
Double Small Pica, or two-line small pica.....	.38	.56	.90
Double Pica, or two-line pica.....	.38	.56	.90

THE SAME OLD NAMES.

"Journalism must be a healthy profession," said old Mrs. Squaggs, as she laid the paper on her knee, and rubbed her eyeglasses with her apron.

"What makes you think so?" said old Mr. Squaggs.

"Because I see that the writers who used to have pieces in the papers when I was a girl are still living and writing away the same as ever; they must be very old."

"Who are they?" asked old Mr. Squaggs.

"Well, there is 'Veritas' for one, and 'Anon,' and 'One Who Knows,' and 'Vox Populi,' and 'Justice,' and 'Pro Bono Publico,' and 'X Y Z,' and 'Taxpayer,' and many others. I see some of their names every day, and I declare if the sight of 'em don't bring back the old school days."

Then the old lady gazed meditatively into the fire, and old Mr. Squaggs went out onto the back stoop to indulge in a quiet laugh by himself.

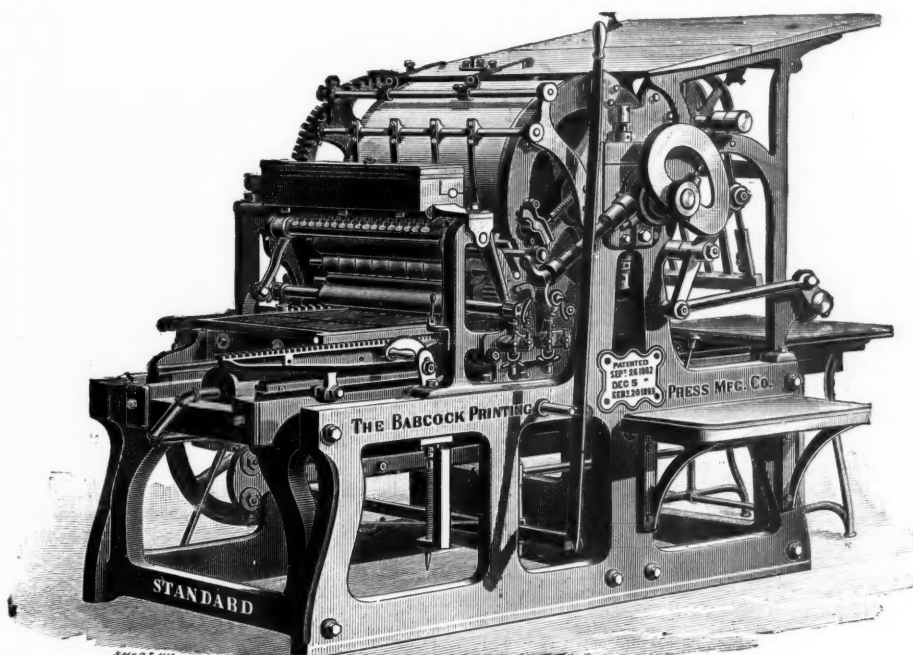
TO THE BOYS.

For the purpose of encouraging our young friends, the printers' apprentices of the United States and Canada, in their laudable efforts to produce meritorious specimens of typography, we hereby offer a standard nickle-plated job composing-stick, manufactured by Golding & Co., Boston, to the apprentice to whom shall be awarded the first prize, and a patent screw news composing-stick to the apprentice awarded the second prize; the awards to be made every second month. Now, boys, do the best you can, and that is all we ask you to do. Do not hesitate to send your specimen because it is not as perfect as you would like to have it. Remember, practice brings perfection, and all must commence at the first round of the ladder. Send all specimens to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER, Room 26, 159 to 161 La Salle street.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO's

Drum Cylinder, Two-Revolution AND Lithographic Pat. Air-Spring Presses.

New Style Elevated Fountain, allowing easier access to forms and furnishing better distribution than other presses.



Tapelless Sheet Delivery, Perfect Register, Rapid, Strong, Durable, Handsome, and First-class in all respects.

BABCOCK "STANDARD" PRESSES.

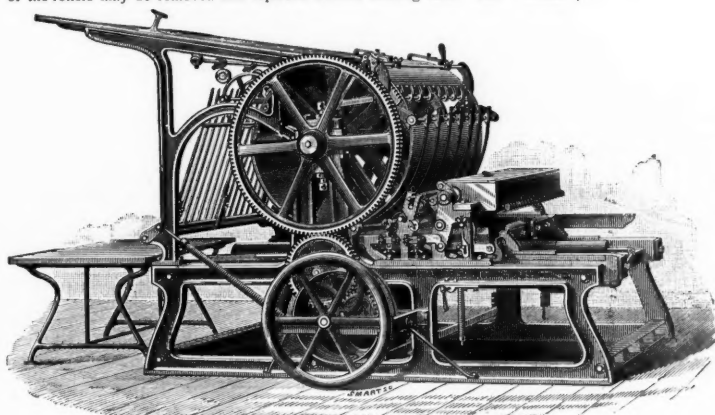
These Presses are built from new designs combining strength and durability with increased capacity for speed, and embody several new and very important improvements, among them the following:

NOISELESS GRIPPER MOTION, with PERFECT REGISTER, AIR VALVE, for removing the spring when desired, and invariably restoring it when the press is started. **THE SHIELD,** which effectually protects the Piston and Cylinder from paper, tapes, etc., that might fall upon them and produce injury. **THE PISTON** can be adjusted to the size of the Air-Cylinder, so that the wear of either can be easily compensated. This easy, positive and perfect adjustment prevents leaks and vacuums and secures evenness of wear in the Air-Spring. **THE ROLLER-BEARING** has the following advantages: Any single roller may be removed without disturbing the others. All of the rollers may be removed and replaced without altering their "set." When

desired, the form rollers may be released from contact with the distributor and type without removing the rollers from their bearings or changing their "set." **THE INK FOUNTAIN** is set very high, allowing easy access to the forms, and furnishes much better distribution than the old style. These presses have **PATENT POSITIVE SLIDE MOTION and PATENT BACK-UP MECHANISM,** and are equal to any first-class presses in the market.

SIZES AND PRICES OF "STANDARD" PRESSES.

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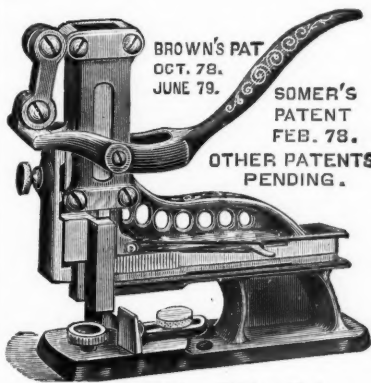
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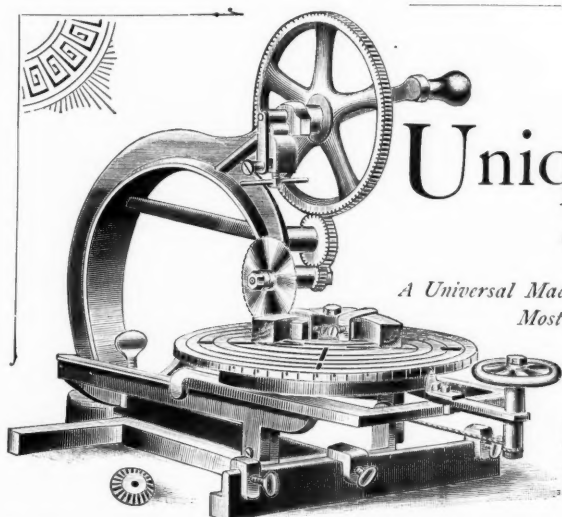
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All the above work can be done with the saw and gauges furnished with each machine—no special cutters being required.

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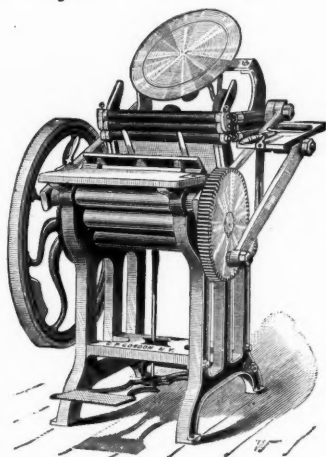
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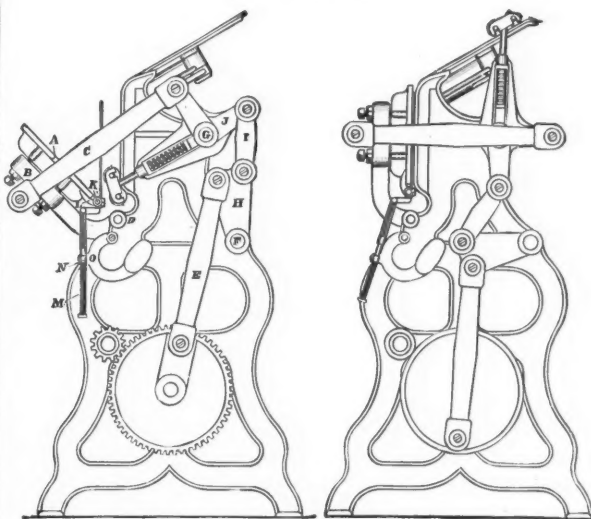
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PRINTERS in want of a Job Press are invited to address us for full information concerning our latest improved Presses. Every printer using them, or who have seen their operation, are unanimous in the opinion that they are the most perfect Job Press yet produced. Their simplicity of construction, and entire freedom from powerful springs and grinding cams (resorted to by most of the job press manufacturers to overcome incorrect mechanical principles), warrant us in claiming them to be the most durable and least expensive to keep in repair of any job press in the market. Address

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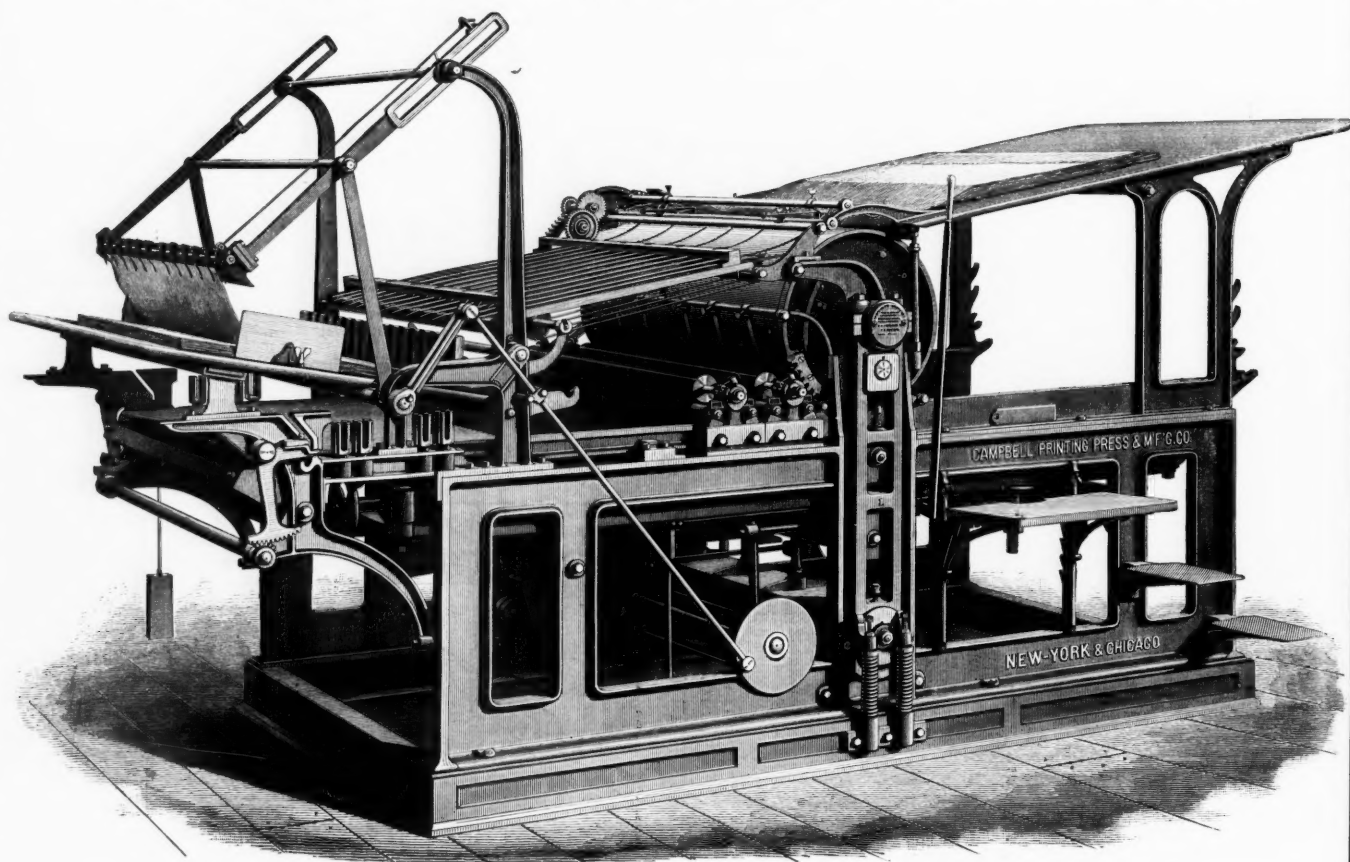
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For prices and terms, and full information describing the *perfect distribution and register* of our printing presses and their many other excellent features, apply to

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CHICAGO, ILL.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BEING A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE PRINTERS AND PRINTING-OFFICES OF CHICAGO TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

XI.—AFTER THE WAR.

OWING principally to the introduction of fresh capital and the improved condition of all classes of business, many changes took place in the printing business of this city in the period embraced between the close of the war in 1865 and the great fire in 1871. Shortly after the close of the war two new daily papers were established, the *Chicago Post* and the *Chicago Mail*. These papers were not very successful in winning their way into popular favor, and after a time were consolidated under the title of the *Chicago Post and Mail*. After an interval of a couple of years, the title of this paper underwent another change, it then becoming known as the *Evening Post*, under which name it was continued for some years later. While under the management of David Blakely, this paper evinced the possession of a commendable amount of enterprise and ability, qualities that should have been rewarded in a substantial manner, though it is doubtful if the paper ever became financially self-supporting. Blakely eventually disposed of his interest to the McMullen Brothers, who, I believe, continued in control of the paper until the close of his career, which event occurred along about the year 1878. The jobroom of this concern passed under the control of Mr. C. H. Blakely (a brother of David Blakely) who has made the business a very successful one. The *Post* ultimately became involved in a difficulty with the typographical union, and, like its namesake of some years previously, never recovered the ground it lost in the strike that followed.

During this period the job-printing business, as has already been noted, took great strides forward, a decided enlargement and general improvement of the various establishments being noticeable. It was at this time that the firm of J. M. W. Jones & Company began to branch out into something like the vast proportions that they have since assumed. Miller & Decker, Church, Goodman & Donnelly, Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding, Horton & Leonard, J. S. Thompson & Co., and the jobrooms of the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Journal*, were the most conspicuous houses engaged in the book and job-printing trade at this time. It was at the office of Miller & Decker where Dave Clark, Joseph Edwards and John B. Jeffery were employed. The two first named gentlemen left that house a few years later, and embarked in the job-printing business, under the firm-name of Clark & Edwards, and occupied a conspicuous place among the employers of the city for some years. Some six or eight years ago, Clark was elected a county commissioner, a circumstance ascribed by many as the cause of the failure of his firm, which occurred some four years since. John B. Jeffery left this house (Miller & Decker's) in 1869, to assume the superintendency of the *Journal* jobrooms, a position that he filled with a success that must have been very gratifying to his hosts of friends, as well as to himself. After the death of Charles L. Wilson, in 1874, the *Journal* jobrooms were purchased by Mr. Jeffery, the business being now known as the John B. Jeffery Printing Company. It is the earnest wish of the printing fraternity of Chicago that Mr. Jeffery may safely and honorably adjust the financial difficulties that have recently overcome his business.

It was in May, 1868, that Wm. H. Rand and Andrew McNally purchased the good-will and material of the job department of the *Tribune* Company, and assumed control of that enterprise. Mr. Rand, who in the early years of my connection with the printing business, was running a job office at 148 Lake street, accepted the position of superintendent of this office upon the consolidation of the *Press* and *Tribune* in 1858. Mr. McNally succeeded Mr. Medairy in the foremanship of this place, when that gentleman departed from the city. The steadily increasing business of the *Tribune*, with its consequent requirements on the attention and powers of its managers, decided the publishers of that paper in their determination to dispose of the job

business, which was accordingly consummated on the date named, and the firm of Rand, McNally & Company took its place among the business enterprises of the city. The marvelous growth of the business of this house must be regarded as something wonderful, even in this city of unexampled progression. The successful career of Mr. McNally is one of which any man might well feel proud, a career that gives as much satisfaction to the union printers of this city as it can possibly give to himself. Arriving in this city an unknown compositor, he has, by his energy, perservance, and business tact, built up a fortune that must be far beyond his needs, and one that places him among the solid men of the city. He has now the gratifying satisfaction of directing the destinies of one of the largest printing establishments in America, and it is no disparagement to the ability of the many excellent gentlemen who are associated with him, when it is said that his withdrawal from the supervision of the affairs of that company would leave a hiatus that it would be difficult to fill. It is a pleasure to be able to say that the success of this gentleman has in no way rendered him insensible of the fact that he was once a journeyman printer himself, and no employer of this city has given more satisfactory proofs of his endurable friendship for his former associates than has Andrew McNally. Among the many gentlemen connected with this house, who have, by their fidelity and thorough mastery of the details of the departments over which they have presided for so many years, I may, without the risk of making an invidious distinction, mention the names of T. C. Haynes, Garrett Burns, and W. F. Kerrott. The two last mentioned gentlemen have lately severed their connection with this house, and it is not too much to expect that if they show a tinge of the ability and perseverance that they have displayed with the firm of Rand, McNally & Company, they cannot fail to succeed in any enterprise in which they may embark.

The typographical union shared in the general prosperity of this period, in common with most other institutions and enterprises. It was during this time that the real importance of this movement first began to be apparent, as it was also the time when the annual elections for officers were first attended with a degree of general interest bordering on excitement. The memorable contests in which Hazlitt, Walt McDonald, Woodlock, Brown, Shea, Van Duzer, Blake, Graves, Hudson and others equally well known, participated, occurred during this period, and the fierce debates indulged in at the old Bryant & Stratton college will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to have heard them. The membership of the union increased rapidly at this time, its numbers more than doubling during the five years following the close of the war.

As an evidence of the general desire existing among the working people at this time to become organized, and as a reminder to some of our younger agitators, who erroneously believe that about everything in this line that has ever been done has been accomplished in the last ten or twelve years, I will say that I have now before me as I write, a programme of a ball which I had the pleasure of attending at the old North Side Turner Hall, and which bears the following inscription on its title page: "FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE SEWING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, AT TURNER HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 13, 1865." As I recollect it, the ball was a decided success, and proved a very enjoyable affair. On the fourth page of the programme I see that the name of Mr. A. C. Cameron heads the list of the executive committee. The first name in the list of floor managers has become illegible, but the well-known P. J. J. O'Connor brings up the rear.

In June, 1866, the International Union held its session here for the second time, the event occasioning a great amount of interest on the part of the local typos, who surpassed all efforts that had been made to entertain the international body up to that time. This session was attended by more than ordinary interest, owing to the fact that it was the first meeting attended by the delegates from the Southern States since that held in Nashville in 1860, the War of the Rebellion intervening. The promptness with which the printers of the country came together when the war was ended was in every way complimentary to their intelligence and forbearance, and was in striking contrast to some of the religious denominations who did not effect a reconciliation of their societies for ten or fifteen years subsequently. The Chicago union was represented on that occasion by Messrs. J. S. Thompson,

Judson Graves and E. S. Davis, while that now well-known and astute politician, Mr. John H. Oberly, was the presiding officer of the International Union.

In a former article I had occasion to notice at some length the proneness of the printing fraternity to things theatrical; at that time I indulged in some comments on the evolution that apparently took place in the boys in favor of some prevailing craze that had taken possession of the community. Late in the sixties they became imbued with the base ball furore to such an extent as to warrant the assertion that among all the cranks with which the city was favored in this particular, the printers were entitled to a place in the front rank. After the organization of the first professional club in Chicago, it would not have been an impossible matter to have called a respectable sized meeting of the union at any of the exciting contests that took place at that time. Few of the old-time printers will fail to remember the famous game that was arranged between the prominent reporters and printers of this city in 1868 or 1869, and among the large attendance on that occasion none will forget the bewildering spectacle presented by the veteran, J. S. Thompson, who, while he was frantically pounding first base with the ball, that elongated specimen of a reporter, Flynn, of the *Times*, was scurrying along in the direction of the home plate, while our friend Jerre was becoming more and more confused by the excited yells of hundreds of lusty throats in their fruitless efforts to induce him to "throw the ball."

(To be continued.)

PERSONALS.

S. P. ROUNDS, of Washington, paid Chicago a flying visit a few days ago. We understand he is about to take up his residence in Omaha. His many friends were pleased to take him by the hand.

MR. CHAS. E. SICKELS, the well-known designer, for many years identified with the railway department of the American Bank Note Co., New York, has severed his connection with that concern, and is now reveling in high art designing, behind his own shingle, at 66 Astor House, New York. His work is known for its good taste and originality.

MR. CEPHAS R. CARVER, the well-known manufacturer, of the Brown & Carver Improved Paper Cutting Machines, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, and 33 Beekman street, New York, made THE INLAND PRINTER a pleasant call, while passing through Chicago, on his trip to the Pacific coast, with tourists of Post 2, G. A. R., department of Pennsylvania. He was looking well, and expected to return with several scalps on his belt.

MR. JOHN ARKINS, of the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, recently spent several days in our midst. He is looking well and feeling well, in fact his corporosity has almost assumed aldermanic proportions. His special mission east was to secure new material and presses for his establishment which was unfortunately burned out a few weeks ago. He is a typical representative of progressive western manhood, and his many old-time Chicago friends are pleased to hear of his continued prosperity.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago Paper Company reports trade moving on evenly, with encouraging outlook.

MESSRS. BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER have just furnished a new dress for the *Daily News*, of Denver, which was recently destroyed by fire.

A GOOD trade in machines has been enjoyed lately by the Garden City Typefoundry, but type moves slowly. Prospects, however, are good for the coming months.

THE firm of Clark & Longley, printers of this city, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the former having assumed control of the business by the purchase of Mr. Longley's interest.

MR. CHAS. W. COX, well and favorably known in this city and elsewhere, has become the Chicago representative of Hastings & Todd, 35 and 37 Beekman street, New York, the extensive manufacturers of

cardboard, and has taken an office at 316 Dearborn street, where he will be pleased to welcome both old and new friends. Printers especially are requested to give him a call.

MESSRS. RAND, McNALLY & Co., of this city, are about adding a lithographic department to their already extensive establishment. Well, they generally succeed in what they undertake.

THE Howe Wax Paper Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, has been incorporated in this city, by Warren R. Howe, Mark D. Knowlton and Rufus P. Pattison, for the purpose of making wax paper.

J. K. WRIGHT & Co., of the Fairmount Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, have experienced a good demand recently at their Chicago office for novelties in colored job inks, and besides have disposed of a fair quantity of poster colors.

PARTIES desirous of securing the services of a thoroughly qualified and responsible printer to assume the entire business management of a printing establishment, in all its branches, can do so by addressing "Editor," INLAND PRINTER, Chicago.

JERE S. THOMPSON, one of the oldest and best-known printers of Chicago, and for several years past associated with the John B. Jeffery Printing Company, has again gone into business for himself at 198 South Clark street. The best wishes for his success is extended by THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE alphabetical standard was amended at the last meeting of the International Typographical Union by the addition of one em to each type body. The standard now is: Pica to bourgeois, inclusive, thirteen ems; brevier and primer, fourteen; nonpareil, fifteen; agate, sixteen; pearl, seventeen; diamond, eighteen.

MR. A. S. DIAMOND, a printer formerly of Chicago with Jameson & Morse, now of Minneapolis, having been referred to by Mr. M. Carroll as one who had "passed over the river," indignantly asserts that he has not yet been laid aside for "re-casting," but is still vigorous and doing his share to enlighten the world. His old-time friends will be glad to know that such is the case.

WE think it is high time the employing printers of Chicago followed the example of their brethren in New York, St. Louis and Louisville. Where there's a will, there's a way. Continued croaking will do no good. United effort is required. Actions speak louder than words. Several have expressed a desire to organize a society similar in scope and character to that of the Typothetæ of New York, but somebody must take the initiative in the movement. Who shall it be?

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION will take a prominent part in the coming trades demonstration on Labor's National Holiday, which will occur September 6. An elegant silk banner is now being constructed for the organization, and it is more than likely some uniform apparel will be worn by the members during the parade. We shall be disappointed, if on this occasion, the typographical union does not secure the prize offered by the Trades Assembly for the best appearing organization in the parade.

THE London *Printer and Stationer*, in a late issue, says: "We have some excellent specimens of Western printing. One of them is a litho show-card for the Chicago *Morning News*, printed by Messrs. Poole Bros. The feature is that the letters of the word *News* are represented in perspective as cut out of timber, but hugely exaggerated, so that on the upper surface are seen all sorts of street spectacles. This is a capital design and an original one too." The job was printed from relief plates and not from stone.

ONE of those pleasing episodes in the daily routine life of employes (and one, by the way, that ought to be followed more generally) occurred Saturday, July 31, it being George E. Marshall & Co's second annual picnic to their employes. A special train left the Chicago & Northwestern Railway depot for Glencoe, nineteen miles from Chicago, early in the forenoon, with as happy a party as was ever gathered together. The usual games and pastimes were indulged in by young and old; and all returned to the city, feeling thankful, happy and contented after their day's sojourn in the cool and shady groves. One of

the most enjoyable incidents connected with these picnics is the fact that all connected with the establishment received their full wages for the day, the firm also furnishing transportation and refreshments.

A. K. CUTTING, the fellow who has been cutting up "monkey shines" in Mexico, trying to carry water on both shoulders, is well and unfavorably remembered by his fellow-craftsmen in this city. While we believe the national flag should protect its citizens, wherever located, it would be but little short of a national calamity if such a disreputable should be the means of embroiling two friendly governments. The Jacksonian motto, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead," is just as applicable to governments as to individuals.

A BILL has been filed in the Circuit Court by Mr. Charles H. Aldrich, of the law firm of Cratty Bros. & Aldrich, against the Dalziel National Printing Company, of this city, to foreclose a mortgage for \$49,339.69, executed July 12, 1886. To secure the indebtedness, the company conveyed to Aldrich the newly erected premises on the northeast corner of Quincy and Dearborn streets, together with all the personal effects, including presses, material, etc. Various parties are suing the company, and, to save himself, Aldrich wants his mortgage foreclosed. By consent, Davison Dalziel was appointed receiver for the establishment by Judge Tuley, in bond of \$20,000.

NEW RULES AT THE POSTOFFICE.—Colonel J. H. Rea, auditor of the Chicago postoffice, has issued a circular to all publishers, containing instructions for future payments on all second-class matter, in which he says: "The law regulating the transmission of second-class matter through the mails requires that such matter shall be, when weighed, prepaid before forwarding. That is the law, and it must be followed hereafter without exception. It must be by cash or its equivalent in a certified check, payable to the postmaster. This rule of law must govern all cases. If it is any accommodation, deposits of cash, or certified checks made payable to the postmaster, in amount sufficient to cover at least ten days' postage, will be accepted, but bills for the amount due will be made out weekly, which must be settled promptly or the amount due will be taken from the deposit, in which case no more matter will be forwarded than is covered by the balance of the deposit until the deposit is renewed. All matter offered during business hours (between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M.) by parties whose business is concluded during those hours, should be paid for in cash, after weighing at the cashier's or superintendent's window."

THE regular quarterly meeting of the "Old-Time Printers' Association" was held at the Sherman House, on Saturday evening, July 31, Mr. J. S. Thompson in the chair. Fifteen new members were added to the roll. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, the character and time for holding the proposed banquet elicited an interesting and prolonged discussion. It was finally determined to hold it on January 17, 1887, and to leave the necessary arrangements for the same in the hands of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Carroll, Rastall and McCutcheon appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions on the death of Mr. John Collins, a recently deceased member, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the inevitable course of events, death has removed from our organization, our esteemed member, and one of Chicago's best-known old-time printers, John R. C. Collins; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of Mr. Collins, the Old-Time Printers' Association has lost one of its most genial and esteemed members; Chicago one of its oldest and most respected citizens, and the craft in general, a capable workman and worthy exponent of the "art preservative;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the decease of John Collins our membership has met with an irreparable loss, and the typographical fraternity will mourn one of its best-known and best-liked associates.

Resolved, That the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago hereby extends to the bereaved family of the deceased its sincere sympathy and condolence in their deep affliction, and assures them that so long as this association exists, his name will be cherished and his memory honored for his honest and manly qualities of heart and mind.

As a number of those present expressed the opinion that Saturday evening was a somewhat inconvenient time for a majority of the members to attend, it was determined to change it to the third Wednesdays of July, October, January and April, at 8 o'clock P.M.

From present indications the society is destined to be a truly representative one, and will eventually embrace all the printers and editors who have resided in Chicago for the past twenty-five years.

THE SNIDER & HOOLE FAILURE.—On the 22d of July Mr. Edwin Hoole, surviving partner of the well-known firm of Snider & Hoole, of this city, dealers in bookbinders' supplies, made a voluntary assignment in the County Court to Warren O. Tyler, of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company, for the benefit of the creditors. The primary cause of the failure is said to have been a lack of capital. The firm did a very extensive business, amounting to from \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year, and was recognized as the most extensive establishment of the kind in the country. It had a branch in Cincinnati which also did a large business, and which will go with the firm in this city. The creditors are mainly in the East and in New York. The following statement explanatory of the situation has been issued by the assignee:

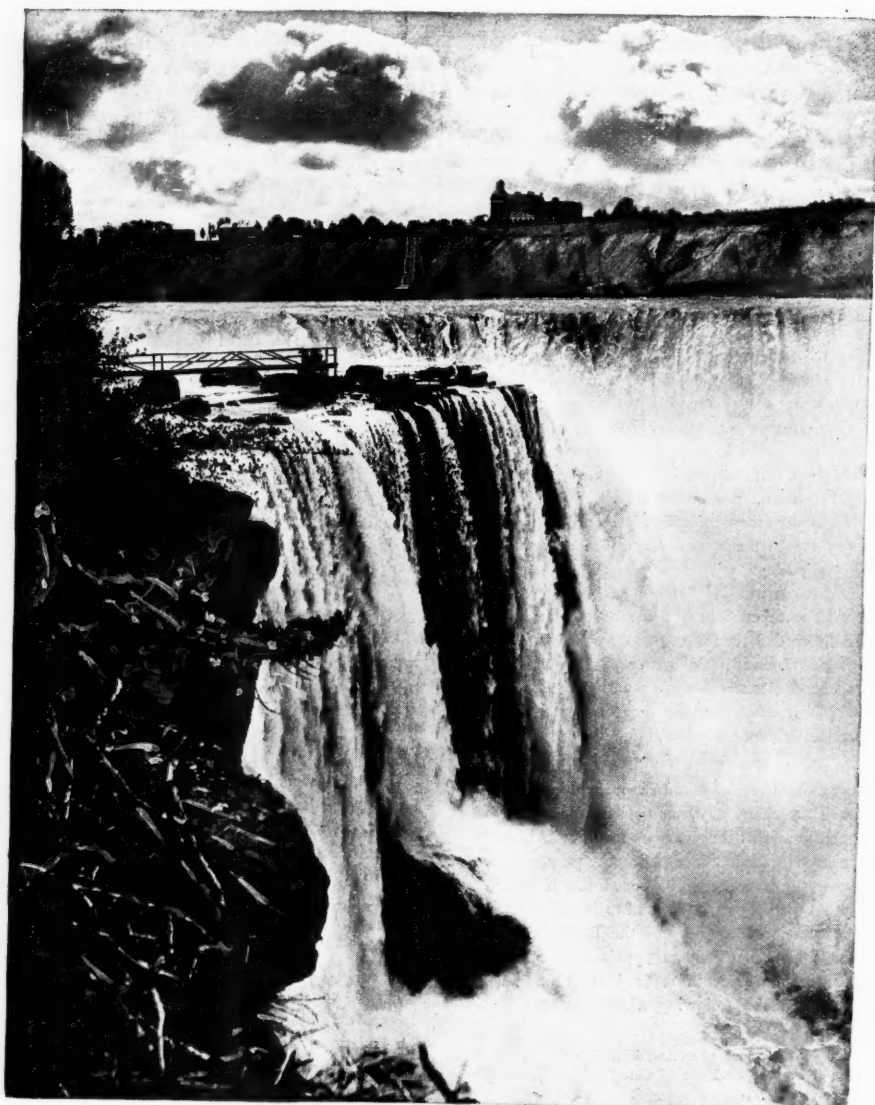
As assignee of Snider & Hoole, Edwin Hoole surviving partner, I have the honor to state for the information of creditors, that upon a careful inspection of the books and classification of the assets, the estate stands about as follows:

ASSETS.		
Accounts receivable, estimated good.....	\$ 54,251	18
" " " " doubtful.....	15,521	31
" " " " worthless.....	77,889	67
Bills receivable, " " doubtful.....	6,243	83
	\$153,906	00
LIABILITIES.		
Accounts payable.....	\$59,953	38
Bills payable.....	93,701	76
	\$153,655	14

In addition to the assets stated, it is claimed by some creditors that the estate of Louis Snider, a former partner, who died eleven years ago, still remains liable for the debts of Snider & Hoole, by reason of the fact that the widow and heirs consented that the business be continued by Mr. Hoole under the old firm name. I am advised by counsel that it is doubtful whether such a claim can be maintained so long after the death of the partner, but it may prove otherwise.

My impression is that the assets in my hands should net about \$50,000 in the course of a year.

OBITUARY.—John R. C. Collins, one of the oldest resident printers of Chicago, died July 20, of an affection of the throat. Mr. Collins was born in Plymouth, England, September 12, 1826, and arrived in Chicago in 1854. He at once associated himself with the typographical union, and was first employed on the *Democrat*, and afterward upon the *Times*, leaving his situation upon the latter paper at the call of the union in the difficulty with Mr. Storey. He then took charge of H. A. Newcomb's job office on Dearborn street, and later accepted the superintendency of the *Journal* job office, which position he held with credit until 1870, when he entered into partnership with Burroughs, Mears & Hoffman, and soon after the great fire, started the Wabash Printing Company, located on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street. This enterprise was succeeded in 1877 by the firm of John Collins & Son, at 196 South Clark street. The last work performed by Mr. Collins was upon the *Sun*, on which paper he was employed as proof-reader. The ailment which proved fatal, though of but a few weeks' duration, was of the most painful character, yet, in spite of his sufferings, Mr. Collins bore the affliction most heroically. Though confident he had no chance for recovery, he remained cheerful to the end, and evinced satisfaction in place of fear at the prospect of death. Mr. Collins was a whole-souled, sociable and genial gentleman, and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances in this city. The funeral ceremonies took place at his late residence, 94 Dearborn street, July 22, Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., officiating. Many elegant floral offerings surrounded the life-like and remarkably peacefully-appearing remains of the deceased, prominent among which was a beautiful pillow with the inscription in flowers, "Old-Time Printers' Association," of which organization Mr. Collins was a worthy and respected member. Resolutions of respect and condolence from this association are published elsewhere in this issue. He was buried in the family lot at Graceland Cemetery, the ceremonies being concluded with a feeling address by Albert H. Brown, his old-time associate and fellow-craftsman. Mr. Collins leaves a widow and two grown up sons to mourn his loss. His estimable widow and sorrowing family have the hearty sympathy of THE INLAND PRINTER in their great bereavement.



FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Made direct from nature, without drawing, by the new "half-tone" process of the Photo-Engraving Co., New York.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

THE *Virginian* job printing-office, Lynchburg, Virginia, sends two business cards, one in purple, lake, black and gold; the other in black. Both are attractive, well-balanced and well-executed jobs.

BROWN & OSBORN, Oxford, Ohio, send a four-page business card, in three colors, designed with taste, and calculated to attract attention. There is no overdoing. It is well proportioned, and the material is used to the best advantage.

MESSRS. WELLS, RAFTER & CO., Springfield, Massachusetts, furnish some specimens of the neatest work we have seen for some time. The harmony of colors, uniqueness of design, composition and presswork are as near perfection as a critic can desire.

THE Blakely Printing Company, 184-186 Monroe street, Chicago, has sent us an engraved circular proclamation in several colors, after the style of "ye olden time" edicts, which is a credit to designer, engraver and pressman. For originality of design, etc., it is an excellent piece of work.

W. F. LEONARD, of Kamas, Utah, a gentleman to whose handiwork we have heretofore referred, sends specimens of commercial printing which are a vast improvement on any heretofore received. They are set up with judgment and good taste, and prove that our former strictures have not been thrown away.

PURCELL BROTHERS, job printers, Broken Bow, Nebraska, have surprised us with an assortment of work "picked from their sample drawer." We had to look at the letterhead and postmark two or three times before we satisfied ourselves that such specimens of printing had been turned out in a prairie village.

THAD. B. MEAD, 96 Duane street, New York, fully warrants the kind words in which THE INLAND PRINTER has heretofore referred to the average work turned out in his establishment. In the finer class of commercial printing we are free to confess we do not know an office in the United States whose work excels his own.

CHARLES E. MARBLE, the well-known Chicago printer, has issued a very neat circular, announcing the fact that he is once more "at home," at 170 Madison street. If the artist had used less and shorter rules in display lines he would, we believe, have materially improved the appearance of the job; as it is, it looks a little too crowded.

C. H. HYATT, of Leominster, Massachusetts, sends a business card in black, red and gold. The border is attractive, but out of proportion to the size of the card and matter on it. It reminds us of some of the hotels which have too many plates and too little food. A prominent line would relieve it materially from the sameness which now characterizes it.

THE certificate produced by J. McG., Charlestown, Massachusetts, warrants us in saying in reply to his query that we do not think he has mistaken his calling; in fact, that with the material at his command he has turned out a very creditable job, more creditable, in fact, than many more pretentious printers would have done—provided the sample sent was original in its design.

GEO. W. BAKER, Tilton, New Hampshire, is represented by a large number of samples of pamphlets and general commercial work, which, without exception, are attractive, well printed and more than creditable jobs, the presswork being especially commendable. Among the specimens is a letterhead in four colors, worked from one of Zeese & Company's metal-backed electrotypes, the register of which is true to a hair.

THE *Middlesex County Record* office, Portland, Connecticut, forwards a large display of ordinary, everyday work, consisting of business and address cards, circulars, letter and billheads, receipts, etc., every one of which is a clean, creditable job. The presswork is especially worthy of commendation, a fact which customers are very apt to appreciate. A plain, neat, well-worked job is certainly more attractive and more satisfactory than a pretentious failure. The illustrated catalogue, worked, we are informed, on a No. 8 Golding Jobber, should prove a good advertisement for that machine.

SHEPARD & JOHNSTON, Chicago, are well represented by two illustrated catalogues, both of which are models of typography. The largest,

containing eighty pages, the issue of the Troy Stove Works, has each page surrounded by a deep, engraved, antiquated floral border, worked in light brown, the effect of which is both pleasing and attractive. The second, a trade catalogue of S. G. Wilkins & Co., manufacturers of parlor furniture, printed in blue-black, presents a more than ordinarily effective title page. In composition and presswork these specimens are simply perfection, and it does a printer's heart good to scan their pages.

FROM Haight & Dudley, the artistic printers of Poughkeepsie, New York, we have received some very tasty specimens of programmes, circulars, etc. One that deserves especial mention is a catalogue of blank and memorandum books, which, for correct imitations of originals, cannot be surpassed. The engraver and pressman deserve high praise for their part of the work. The only objection to the display in this catalogue is that the compositor has evidently endeavored to get as many different styles and kinds of type for the heads and sub-heads as possible, and he has succeeded to a dot. To our eyes, *uniformity* of head lines is much preferable, and an addition to this class of work.

THE menu card for the banquet given by Typographical Union No. 7 and Pressmen's Union No. 13, to the delegates to the International Typographical Union at the recent session held in that city, is worthy of especial praise. It is from the well-known establishment of Joseph Eichbaum & Company, Pittsburgh, and is one of the most sumptuous specimens of typography it has been our privilege to see for many a day. We understand it is the work of Mr. S. Reed Johnston, a member of the firm, and we are fully justified in stating that it does honor alike to his ingenuity, fertility of resource and mechanical ability. As a matter of course, the owl is on duty, and on the last page the "tyful" with his horns, is also on hand, evidently to bid the guests "good night" or rather "good morning."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE capital stock of the Quincy Paper Company, of Quincy, Illinois, has been increased to \$200,000.

THE *Paper Record* says: American crated paper is about to be made at a large paper mill not far from London.

THE Marietta Paper Manufacturing company, of Marietta, Georgia, is about to enlarge and arrange for making wood-pulp paper.

SURVEYS have been made for a new pulp mill at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts. It will be built especially for making chemical pulp.

A NEW dam is to be built this season across the Housatonic river at the Western Paper Mills in Dalton, to take the place of the present dam.

A MUTUAL insurance company is about to be organized by the papermakers of western Massachusetts, with Edward Atkinson, of Boston, as president.

THE Amoskeag Indurated Fiber Company has been incorporated at Manchester, with a capital of \$50,000, for the manufacturing of pails and other ware from pulp.

A PETITION has been presented by employes in paper mills at Holyoke, Massachusetts, asking that the mills be shut down from 6 P.M. Saturday to 6 A.M. Monday.

THE Holyoke Envelope Company intend to place ten new envelope machines in the shops, which will increase their daily output of envelopes from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

MOST of the mills at Holyoke are very busy, especially those making fine papers. Prices, however, continue low, and dealers have little hopes that higher prices will be maintained.

ACID pulp for paper making is produced in Sweden at a cost of one cent per pound. The labor is mostly performed by women, whose wages range from twelve to twenty cents a day.

A FRENCH inventor proposes to use a lye consisting of milk of lime with an addition of sea salt in the manufacture of paper. His allegation is that this lye contributes to the bleaching of the fiber.

CRANE BROS. have bought of the Pultz & Walkley Co., at Westfield, the Glen Paper Mill property, located about one mile up stream from the Cranes' Japanese Mills. The mill will have five 500-pound rag

engines, and, in addition to an excellent water privilege, a large Harris-Corliss engine. The new proprietors will make it an annex to their present mill in the manufacture of all linen and ledger record papers.

THE paper trade of Great Britain gives employment to upward of thirty thousand persons, and causes an annual expenditure of £1,250,000 for rags, esparto and other fibers. The exports exceed the imports by one-third.

THE Executive Board of the Union Strawboard Association, of the United States, at a meeting held in Chicago, July 13, decided to reduce the production by eighty tons a day for the current year. This will necessitate the closing down of twelve mills, which will be reimbursed to the value of their running capacity. Data has been secured enabling the association to arrange the output so as to equalize supply and demand.

A MACHINE for waxing paper has been patented by Mr. Edward G. Sparks, of Brooklyn, N. Y. This invention consists in the novel use of one or two heated blankets charged with wax or paraffine, and so arranged that the web of the paper to be waxed may be drawn beneath or between these blankets, and so waxing the paper that it will not need any subsequent treatment, such as reheating, polishing, or scraping, to remove surplus wax.

THE Delaware Water Gap Pulp and Paper Company property has been purchased by Messrs. Roberts & Cohn, of Camden, New Jersey, and has undergone extensive alterations. New machinery has been put in and all the most modern improvements have been made. The mill and adjoining property was purchased at a cost of \$108,000. \$63,000 have been expended thus far in the present improvements. The capacity as increased, is ten tons in manila, writing, wrapping and white book paper.

THE Connecticut river and the streams that make it, furnish power to 2,298 mills. These take 118,026 horsepower. The greatest number on any one stream, are on Miller's river and its tributaries, 188, with 7,572 horsepower; the second is Chicopee river and its tributaries, 182 mills, with 14,904 horsepower; and the Farmington is third, with 178 mills, and 8,852 horsepower. The greatest power, however, is taken from the Connecticut itself, whose main stream supplies 98 mills with 23,366 horsepower.—*Manufacturers' Gazette*.

THE exports of home-made writing paper and envelopes during the ten months ending April 30, were valued at \$114,839; during the corresponding period in 1884-1885 they were only \$67,998. The exports of all kinds of paper were valued at \$764,300, to April 30, 1886, and \$669,918, to April 30, 1885, making an increase between the two years of \$94,382. If, however, the quantity exported be taken into account, the difference would be much greater, as prices were considerably lower during the later period, and would consequently show a much larger increase.

LUMINOUS paper is unquestionably one of the most striking inventions of the age. There is no particular novelty in its manufacture; it is made in the usual manner, and no mystery whatever exists in the after process. It is composed of water, 10 parts; pulp, 40; phosphorescent powder, 10; gelatine, 1; bichromate of potash, 1. Thanks to this bichromate of potash, it becomes waterproof; the phosphorescent powder, consisting of sulphates of lime, barium and strontium, furnishes luminous properties, lasting for months in succession.—*Paper Makers' Circular*.

MR. DREXEL TO THE PRESSMEN.

The following letter, addressed to Philadelphia Pressmen's Union No. 4, by Mr. Drexel, is an acknowledgment of the certificate of honorary membership recently presented to him by that body:

CHESTNUT AND FIFTH STREETS, July 29.

Gentlemen,—I have received your valued letter of the 23d, and the certificate of honorary membership in the Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4, which accompanied it. I esteem it a high honor to have any effort of mine to benefit the condition and aid the progress of any class of my countrymen thus appreciated. The working classes are the foundation of this great republic, and to none does this community owe more or look for better results than to the printers.

I am, with great respect, faithfully yours, A. J. DREXEL.

To Messrs. C. Gamewell, Dennis F. Sheehan, W. J. Adams, Committee.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BUSINESS is brisker in Pittsburgh than it has been for some time. All printers who desire work can obtain it.

THE recent fire at Vancouver, British Columbia, totally destroyed three newspaper plants, all of which, it is reported, will resume.

THE *Bookmaker*, of New York, has entered upon its second year. THE INLAND PRINTER is glad to hear of its continued prosperity.

THE pressmen of Louisville, Kentucky, have effected a temporary organization. Chas. Taylor was elected president, and Fred. Leffler, secretary.

LEIGHTON & HAHN, both experienced and skilled printers, have joined fortunes, and opened a number one, first-class job office in Minneapolis.

OMAHA has a new paper, the *Colored Advocate*, published weekly, and edited by J. C. Hubbard. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of the colored race.

THE first comic paper in America was published about 1846 by Foster, of the New York *Tribune*. It was called *Yankee Doodle*, and was constructed on the pattern of *Punch*.

THE proprietor of the Victoria, British Columbia, *Evening Post* has purchased a new Air Spring Cottrell press, having found the old press unable to cope with the fast-increasing circulation of the paper.

THE Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has ordered three of R. Hoe & Co's latest newspaper perfecting presses, at a cost of \$120,000. At least six months' time will be required to build the new machines.

THE portrait of the delegates to the Pittsburgh Convention of the International Typographical Union can be obtained by sending \$3 to the photographer, Trapp, corner Fifth avenue and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

PRINTERS were nearly as plentiful as Grand Army men in town yesterday. Over forty of them arrived in bunches from the east, west and south. Many of them left town last night.—*Cheyenne (Wyoming) Sun*, July 27.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY FOSTER, the secretary of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and a well-known printer, died in the city of Philadelphia, July 28, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

IT is a somewhat singular coincidence that George Arensberg and Wm. Henry Foster both died on the same day within a few hours of each other. Few printers were better known or more respected by their fellow craftsmen.

RUMOR has it that negotiations are now pending for the sale of McLean's paper, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Rumor has it, and has had it for some time, that its proprietor is desirous of transferring his journalistic abilities to New York.

THE Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, *Commercial Gazette* celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary on July 29, the first number of the *Gazette* having appeared July 29, 1786. It was the first newspaper established west of the Allegheny mountains.

IT is claimed that the Boston *Sunday Globe* has the largest circulation of any paper in New England, while the daily *Globe* can boast of nearly 100,000 copies per day. In 1877 its daily circulation amounted to 8,000. This is what we call progress.

THE Boston *Globe*, a short time since, celebrated its attainment of a daily circulation of 100,000 copies by presenting every licensed newsboy of the city with a pair of canvas summer boots. More than five hundred of the little fellows were thus made happy.

TYPOGRAPHICAL tourists, who anticipate paying San Francisco a fraternal visit are requested, during the exceedingly depressed condition of the trade, to bring their blankets. The temperature, even for old coasters, is extremely chilly. So says the *Boycotter*.

THE self-spacing type, manufactured by Benton, Waldo & Co., of Milwaukee and St. Paul, has been, it is claimed, received with general favor. The *Northwestern*, a trade journal issued by the firm, kicks vigorously against the claim of H. Bledsoe, of Fort Worth, Texas, as

the inventor and patentee of the system. It states that letters patent for the discovery and application of self-spacing type were granted to Mr. Benton, December 18, 1883, two years prior to Mr. Bledsoe's claim.

A SARATOGA correspondent says: "This is the first place where I have not readily found THE INLAND PRINTER. We have a union here and business is rushing. The scale is twenty-five cents for day work (composition on evening papers) and thirty cents on the morning papers. Jobwork, per week, \$12."

A MOVEMENT is on foot among the labor organizations of Philadelphia and elsewhere to erect a monument to W. H. Foster, secretary of the International Federation of Trades, who died last week in Philadelphia. A number of subscriptions have already been received, and the movement is not confined to the printers, but will be extended among labor organizations generally.—*Craftsman*.

OAKLAND (California) Typographical Union No. 36 was instituted Sunday, July 11, by W. A. Bushnell, Deputy State Organizer of the International Typographical Union. The following officers were elected: C. D. Rodgers, president; E. M. Ferguson, vice-president; T. W. Lockwood, recording secretary; H. P. Rennie, financial secretary; E. A. Cook, treasurer; A. E. Clark, sergeant-at-arms. About forty-five printers joined the union. The *Tribune*, *Times* and *Enquirer* are union offices. The price per 1,000 is forty cents for morning and thirty-five cents for evening papers.

STEPS have recently been taken in St. Louis by the employing union printers looking to the formation of an association for protecting legitimate trade against rat and amateur job offices. The leading movers of the project are said to be Mr. Samuel Slawson, of Slawson Brothers, and Mr. Wm. H. Woodward, of Woodward & Tiernan's. After a meeting has been held and the adhesion of employes to the scheme secured, it is designed that a scale of prices shall be adopted, by which its members shall be governed in accepting work. May success crown their efforts is the earnest wish of THE INLAND PRINTER.

MR. GEORGE ARENSBERG, one of the best-known and popular printers in the United States, died in the city of New York, July 28, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His well-known speed at the case secured for him the title of "The Velocipede," a name by which he was known among his acquaintances. His famous match against time, during which he set 2,064 ems of solid minion in one hour, secured for him a national reputation, which he maintained till the day of his death. He was of a mild and pleasing disposition, and bore his honors with a meekness that won him many friends in all parts of the country, by whom his early death will be much regretted.

At a special meeting of Denver Typographical Union, held July 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Denver Typographical Union hereby acknowledges the deep interest taken in its welfare by the agent of the Associated Press in this city, as evidenced in his sending broadcast over the land the highly amusing statement that the cause of the late raise of scale in this jurisdiction is a "scarcity of printers in the West."

Resolved, That this Union denounces said statement as an unmitigated and willful falsehood, circulated for the sole purpose of bringing printers to a market already greatly overstocked.

Resolved, That a copy of this denial be forwarded to the *Craftsman*, New York *Boycotter*, and THE INLAND PRINTER of Chicago, for publication, and that sister unions be made acquainted with the true state of affairs; and further, that the gentleman who so ingeniously divined the cause of the raise, and wired it as news, be invited to give the same publicity to this denial.

Resolved, That until such time as the aforesaid agent shall correct his "little mistake" by making known to the world the fact that the "scarcity of printers" dispatch was nothing more or less than a capitalistic chestnut, he stands before this organization as a willful falsifier of facts and worthy the contempt of all wage workers.

FOREIGN.

TRADE in Victoria, B. C., is reported improving.

The initial number has been issued of the *Barberton Herald*, the first newspaper printed at the De Kapp Gold Fields, South Africa.

The Italian papers state that the Pope has purchased the Palace Mignanelli for the sum of £60,000, and intends fitting it up as a printing and publishing office, which will probably entail an additional expense of about £20,000. It is said that his holiness has long been

engaged in publishing religious works, and that the business has grown to large dimensions.

THE Spanish government printing-office, at Madrid, has been discontinued and the plant sold off. Considerations of economy have induced the government to take this step.

THE Union of Swiss Working Printers, which extends over the whole of German Switzerland, possesses libraries belonging to its different sections; the whole number of volumes in all of them amounting to 6,647 at the close of the preceding year.

THE printing-office of the Spanish Government is announced for sale, and will cease to exist on the 1st of July. The whole plant will be sold privately or by auction, and the printing of the official "Gaceta" is to be done by the printer who sends in the lowest tender.

THE Belgian Typographic Union has made a lucky hit. Part of its funds are sunk in bonds of the Antwerp town loan, which are repaid by annual drawings with large prizes. One of them, one hundred thousand francs, fell a few weeks ago to one of the bonds of the union.

THE man who probably claims the distinction of being the northernmost editor in the world is the printer and Esquimaux poet, L. Moller, who edits the illustrated Esquimaux paper, *Atuagagluitit*, published at Godthaab, a Danish colony on the west coast of Greenland, 64 degrees north latitude.

AT Lucknow, India, there is a native press employing 900 workmen, which issues largely the sacred writings of the Hindoos and Mohammedans. A native publishing firm at Lahore translates European infidel publications as fast as they appear and disseminates them in the various languages of India.

THE newspaper press of Alsace-Lorraine has shown a marked development during recent years. The number of journals, which was thirty in 1870, has since increased to one hundred and seventeen. Sixty-eight of the papers appear in the German language, twenty-four in French, and twenty-five in both languages.

THERE is no improvement to report in the condition of trade at Melbourne, where there is a general slackness in all the offices. At Sydney there are prospects of a moderately busy trade; but at Adelaide business is, generally speaking, very dull. At Brisbane trade has, for the time of year, been good, and few hands are idle.

THE Vienna trade inspector has reduced the period of printers' and typefounders' apprenticeship from four to three years. The employers, however, are dissatisfied with the change, and have memorialized the Minister of Commerce to cancel that rather autocratic measure of the inspector, as prejudicial to masters, boys and the interests of the trade.

THE laying of the foundation stone of the new Booksellers' Exchange at Leipzig was celebrated with great solemnity, June 23. A procession of about 6,000 belonging to the book and printing trades went from the Old Exchange to the place where the new one is to be erected. The building will cost about one million of marks (\$250,000).

REPEATED attempts have at different times been made in Switzerland to introduce women compositors into the printing-offices, but without much success, the innovation having been strongly resisted by the journeymen printers. At the present time, women compositors, it is stated, are only employed in one of the leading printing-offices of Lausanne, and in several charitable institutions of Catholic Switzerland.

A REPORT on the newspapers of the world has just been laid before the Imperial German Diet. It appears that there exist in all 34,000 newspapers, the issue of which during a year amount to 592 millions. Nineteen thousand papers appear in Europe, 12,000 in North America, 775 in Asia, and 609 in South America; the English language claims 16,500; the German, 7,800; the French, 3,850; and the Spanish 1,000.

THE Leipzig Machine Minders' Union now numbers two hundred and seventeen members. Its principal object is mutual assistance in old age or in case of incapacity. A member having belonged during fifteen years to it will receive seven and a half marks (shillings), and after twenty years' membership nine marks a week as long as he remains incapable of following his occupation. The society has now fourteen invalids to assist. In case of death, a respectable amount is paid to the widow or children, or to the heirs. Lectures on

trade topics, that formed formerly a part of the union programme, but were discontinued, will, according to a resolution passed at the last general meeting, be resumed again.

To FIT up and work a printing-office in Austria, a license is required, and of these different classes exist: there are general licenses for doing all kinds of work, and limited ones granted to anybody, whether a printer or not, for treadle machines only, and restricted to the printing of small commercial jobwork, with the exclusion of bookwork, posters, and the like. The government taxes the printers have to pay are, of course, suited to their sphere of working, those of the treadle men being very low when compared with the taxes of the general printers. It lies, therefore, naturally in the interest of the latter to prevent the former from doing general printers' work, but still it occurs very often poor general printers, lacking connections to get sufficient work by themselves, will do the work for treadle men, which these cannot do on their small machines; and strange to say, complaints raised by general printers against such proceedings are generally disregarded by the authorities. In one case, for instance, a treadle printer having done general work during more than eight years, has, indeed, been fined twice, but the computed fine of twenty-five florins is less than what a small general printer has to pay every year for being permitted to carry on his business. Law seems to possess a curious ductility in Austria, and presents itself under different aspects, according to the place viewed from.—*London Printers' Register*.

MEETING OF TYPEFOUNDERS.

The following circular has been issued:

A meeting of the typefounders of the United States will be convened at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls, on Thursday, September 16, 1886, for a full conference in relation to business matters. Foundries in various sections of the land concur in this invitation.

The gentlemen who represent the foundries will please come prepared to make practical suggestions and to devote sufficient time for thorough investigation.

THOMAS MCKELLAR,

President of the Typographical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1886.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE art of printing music was introduced into England in 1495.

THERE are three hundred and eighty lithographic establishments in the United States.

OFFSETS in printing can be prevented by rubbing a little glycerine over the tympan sheet.

THERE are in all 4,842 letter-carriers employed in the various carrier postoffices in the United States.

AN electro-magnetic type composing machine has been invented by Hon. W. Dreyer, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

THE Courier-Journal Job Printing Company, of Louisville, has just put in one of C. B. Cottrell & Son's two-revolution, front-delivery, largest size cylinder presses.

WHEN copying-ink becomes hard or thick, as it will do on exposure to the air, it can readily be reduced to proper consistency by the addition of a few drops of glycerine. Add slowly, and test till right.

A COMPREHENSIVE work entitled "Grammar of Colors," by E. Guichard, is about to make its appearance in Paris. It will be of great interest to printers, and will no doubt possess merit of a high order.

To make carbon paper: Take of clear lard, five ounces; beeswax, one ounce; Canada balsam, one tenth ounce; lampblack, q. s. Melt by aid of heat, and mix. Apply with a flannel dauber, removing as much as possible with clean woolen rags.

A COPYING-PRESS, which is operated by the pressure of the foot, has recently been introduced into England. By it several copies can be made at once, and the hands are left free to manipulate the letter and copybook. It is made in the form of an office desk.

THE *Papier Zeitung*, of Berlin, reports a meeting of the female hands employed in the manufacture of all kinds of stationers' fancy goods. At that meeting it was stated publicly and without contradiction,

that the wages paid to these poor girls average from 4 to 8 shillings per week. For folding notepapers the wages are 5½ cents per 1,000 sheets, and it takes a girl between two and a half and three hours to earn this money.

A RULING machine has been patented by Thomas W. Wharmby, of Cleveland, Ohio. This patent relates to the laying-off mechanism and drop boxes of paper ruling machines, the ruled sheets passing over concave rollers as they are discharged, to prevent the corners from turning down.

A RUSSIAN mill bleaches wood pulp by burning sulphur with a small quantity of air in a closed stove, the sulphurous fumes being led to a closed chest with a double bottom. The fumes enter under the perforated false bottom, rise through the loosely stacked fiber and pass out through the lid.

A NEW type-case has been invented by M. Leopold Georges, a compositor employed in M. Chaix's printing-office in Paris. He has termed it, "*casse rapide*." It contains 168 boxes, the extra provision being made for logotypes. A silver medal was awarded for this case at the recent Paris Workmen's Exhibition.

To make a good ground tint, use three pounds of magnesia ground up in half a gallon of plate oil. This forms a transparent mass from which, by the addition of colors, as black, vermilion, lemon-yellow and bronze blue, innumerable tints may be manufactured, such as green, brown, lead, gray, buff, salmon, flesh, pink, purple, etc.

HONORS WORTHILY BESTOWED.—At the last regular meeting of Troy Pressmen's Union No. 22, held July 26, the first honorary memberships ever conferred by that body were bestowed on Messrs. G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, in acknowledgment of their munificent donation to the International Typographical Union.

THE proprietors of the union printing-offices of Louisville have formed an organization to be known as the Publishers' Association of Louisville. The object of the society is for mutual improvement and protection. Its officers are: Jas. C. Gilbert, president; W. B. Rogers, vice-president; Geo. H. Dietz, treasurer; Jos. Davidson, secretary.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY, of London, announce that they have been permitted to place in the photographic room at the British Museum an apparatus, with all modern improvements, specially arranged for the photographic reproduction of manuscripts, engravings, maps, plans, and other objects, to exact scale and with absolute fidelity.

TO TEST the value of lubricating oil, a very simple process is adopted in some German printing-offices. A piece of thin sheet-iron, provided with narrow channels running in one direction, is brought to a slanting position, and then drops of the different oils to be tested are put in. Good oils will keep running for days, while bad will coagulate in a short space of time.

IN making colors for bronze, manufacturers have heretofore employed a concentrated solution of gum arabic for grinding the bronze, reducing it to a powder by pounding. Dr. Lehner, of Diesen, Bavaria, has found a cheaper and better material by substituting for the gum arabic a liquid solution of five parts of dextrine and one part alum. The bronze is washed and polished as usual.

THE Albo type poster block, or white letter combination type, is attracting some attention. Letters of any size or shape can be produced in it with equal facility. The blocks are at present made in 1-inch, 2-inch, 4-inch and 8-inch squares, one size combining with the other to form any size of letter. A chart of the alphabet and figures accompanies every set of the blocks, rendering the putting of them together easy.

AMONG the improvements which John Polhemus, of this city, has introduced to the trade, is one which is rarely used outside of our limits. It is a chase, with the furniture for a book form, except that required for a lock-up, cast with it, and requiring no wooden or type-metal gutters or head-pieces. It is most prominently used in his place in law cases and in a book which he prints in two colors. This enables him to give a perfect register without loss of time. The chases only cost about as much as wrought-iron ones of the same size, without shifting cross-bars, and are perfectly secure.—*American Book-maker, New York*.

SPECIMENS FOR COMPETITION.



A. R. ALLENON, COMPOSITOR.

JOSEPH H. SMITH. ESTABLISHED IN 1843. CHARLES N. SMITH.

SMITH BROTHERS & COMPANY,
Importers of and Dealers in
PAINTINGS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
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MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN PICTURE FRAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 OLD FRAMES RE-GILT AND REPAIRED.

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J. A. THAYER, JR., COMPOSITOR, WITH ST. LOUIS TYPEFOUNDRY.

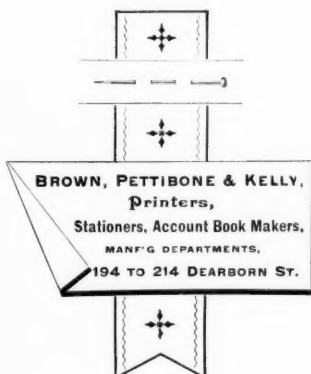
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TURCK & BAKER,

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ARTISTIC JOB PRINTING,

314 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.



To Chicago, 188

THOS. BILLINGS, COMPOSITOR, WITH BROWN, PETTIBONE & KELLY, CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION AND REMOVAL.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between John H. Stonemetz and Wallace McGrath, doing business as the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co., at Erie, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved by mutual consent; Wallace McGrath retiring. John H. Stonemetz will collect and settle all accounts of the said firm.

During the month of September, the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company will remove to Millbury, Massachusetts, where new and extensive buildings are being erected especially for their business, and with increased facilities will be better prepared to supply the growing demands for machinery of their manufacture. An office will be opened in New York, which will be under the management of Mr. Walter C. Bennett, who has been connected with the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company since its organization.

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS' SPECIMEN EXCHANGE.

The American Printers' Specimen Exchange is, as its name implies, intended to furnish the members thereof each year with a limited number of specimens of fine printing from all parts of the United States and Canada. The plan adopted is: Each member to send a specified number of sheets of a neat specimen of work done in the ordinary course of business, or especially for the book, to be governed by the accompanying rules; in return, the sender to receive an equal number of specimens, no two alike, in book form.

The following are the rules to be observed by contributors:

1. The size of the sheet upon which specimen is printed must be demi-quarto $11\frac{1}{4}$ by $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch margin all around must be allowed, single sheet, worked on one or both sides, with full imprint of each contributor, sent not later than August 20, 1886, carriage paid, addressed Ed. H. McCURE, Buffalo, New York.
2. Allow 25 extra sheets for spoiling, collating, etc., also for few special press copies. Contributions short in number will be rejected unless made up.
3. Not more than two contributions will be allowed from one office, except in cases which we shall deem advisable, and not more than one contribution will be allowed from the same person.
4. Any style or color of paper may be used, also light, flexible cardboard. No heavy cardboard allowed.

The cost of the book will be \$2. The time for issuing having been extended to September 20, it is hoped that those who have heretofore neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity presented, will now make up their minds to do so at once.

RENEWING FADED INKS.

A valuable discovery has been made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water, and then passing over the lines in writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. Records which were treated in this way in the Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, ten years ago, are still in the same condition as immediately after the application of the process. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.—*Paper World*.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

CORRECTED FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

Akron, O.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 and upward. There is room for a good reliable sub.

Baltimore.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, seem better; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20.

Boston.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 to 45 cents; evening, $33\frac{1}{2}$ to 39 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. No difficulty, but we advise printers to stay away from this city for the present.

Chicago.—State of trade, comparatively dull; prospects, not encouraging till fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Columbia.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents, or \$15 for week of 59 hours.

Dayton.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 and 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Resident printers all employed.

Denver.—State of trade, exceedingly dull; prospects, gloomy; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. There is so far no difficulty, but there exists great dissatisfaction at our recent raise.

Detroit.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; job printers, per week \$14. We are still discussing an entirely new scale.

Harrisburg.—State of trade, poor; prospects, very dull; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Hartford.—State of trade, poor; prospects, good for the fall; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Subs are very plenty on the papers, and more arriving every day.

Joliet.—State of trade, fair; prospects, pretty good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. It will be the 1st or 15th of September before trade in our line will become brisk.

Kalamazoo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. Home subs all occupied.

Lincoln.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A new dress and more frames have been added to the *Journal*. The coming winter will be a good season for work, as this is legislative year.

Mobile.—State of trade, dull; prospects, very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Will want about four or five subs in three weeks.

New Haven.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, good for the spring; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 30 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. We are boycotting the *Journal and Courier*, the boss rat sheet of this section.

Norfolk.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12, but some get \$15 and some as high as \$18. We have difficulty with one paper (afternoon) which was rattled for violating plate matter law, adopted at the April meeting.

Omaha.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The city is already flooded with printers.

Ottumwa.—State of trade, very dull; wages, \$10.50 per week for composition; job printers, \$12 to \$15 per week. No need of subs.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Quebec.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, hard to tell; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 and upward.

Sacramento.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Selma.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition, 35 cents; day work, \$2.50; week work (day) \$12.50; week work (night) \$18. No idle printers.

South Bend.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, favorable; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. No. 128 has issued a circular requesting all merchants to withdraw their patronage from H. C. Dunbar, proprietor of a rat job office here.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; evening, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Subbing is good, and a first-class printer can find work. A difficulty of three years' standing has recently been adjusted.

Toronto.—State of trade, not brisk; prospects, dull for the next two months; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents; week work, \$11.

Wilkesbarre.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$15. If "card" men, you will be guaranteed two or three days' work every time.

Winnipeg.—State of trade, fair, especially in jobwork; prospects, not so good for next few months; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18. The introduction of plates is materially reducing number of regular frames.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE business of C. C. Child, Boston, lately deceased, will probably be organized into a stock company this fall.

A HANDSOME 180-page illustrated catalogue, containing all that is newest and best in printing-presses and machinery, printers' tools and furniture and type, has been issued by Messrs. Golding & Co., 179 to 199 Fort Hill square, Boston, Massachusetts, well-known manufacturers and dealers in everything required by printers, and a great many specialties for stationers, bookbinders and paper dealers. It is sent on application, if accompanied by six cents in stamps.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The illustration in the present issue of the "Falls of Niagara," is the work of the New York Photo-Engraving Company, and is produced by the "half-tone process," a method for the reproduction of a photograph or wash-drawing in a printing-plate, without the services of a draughtsman or engraver. In tone and finish it is worthy of the house whose name it bears.

A REFORM in printing is being effected in China which is likely to revolutionize the book trade in that country. As is well known, by far the greater number of books which issue annually from the Chinese press are reprints and new editions of old works. These are reproduced by a system of block printing, which may or may not faithfully represent the original texts. To obviate the possibility of error, and to reduce as far as possible the cost of republication, photo lithography has been called into requisition with the most excellent results. Two firms at Shanghai, one English and the other Chinese, have established photo-lithographic presses, from which they issue editions of the classics and other works of value in a style and at a price which make even stolid Chinamen enthusiastic.

ABBREVIATED LONGHAND. By Wallace Ritchie. A complete system of note-taking without ambiguous signs. Every ambitious printer should own the book, and qualify himself for reporting in a few hours. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

FOR SALE.—\$2,400.—A semi-monthly journal and job office located in Chicago. A splendid opportunity. For particulars call at Room 6, No. 279 South Clark street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A good engravers' ruling machine, in first-class order. Cost \$200. Will be sold cheap for cash. Just the thing for an office which makes a specialty of color work. Address ENGRAVER, care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE.—A fine job office at Racine, Wis. Steam power, three job presses, paper cutter, good outfit of job type, cuts, borders, etc., all in good condition. A bargain offered if taken soon. Correspond with J. W. FRANK, Racine, Wisconsin, for particulars.

I HAVE a few dozen of Hughes' Conical Screw Quoins I desire to sell for cash; never been in use. Address QUOINS, care INLAND PRINTER.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A Republican newspaper in one of the best counties in Kansas is offered for sale. Is the organ of the party. At the county seat, a town of 2,500 people, with one railroad, and two more coming. Only one other paper in the town (Democratic). Has a circulation of 64 quires, big job trade and advertising patronage. Oceans of material, and is making a net profit of \$3,000 per year. Owner has failing health and must quit. Price \$5,000, one-half cash, balance in yearly payments of \$500 at 10 per cent interest. Only those who have the \$2,500 and mean business need write. Address "Z," care of INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Ill.

SUGGESTIONS IN PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION. This little work is by a practical printer and writer, and is the only comprehensive treatise published. Every printer will find its contents of great value. Mailed for 25 cents. Address TREASURER, INLAND PRINTER Co.

WANTED.—Situation, by a first-class pressman, or would like to invest a few hundred dollars in some thriving newspaper or job office. Address PRESSMAN, care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED.—A position as foreman or manager by good job printer, thoroughly acquainted with all departments of the business. First-class references as to ability, etc. Address "PUSH," care of INLAND PRINTER.

\$4,000 WILL BUY the office and good will of the *Earlville Graphic*, one of the best-equipped newspaper and job outfits in Iowa. Paper in its fifth year; independent in politics; subscription list of over 1,000 names; advertising patronage large, as reference to paper will show; prices good. Office well stocked with type, cuts, Potter press, two job presses, cutters, etc., etc. I sell because of failing health, and desire to change my business. Don't write unless you want to buy and can pay at least one-half cash. Address C. S. BARRE, Earlville, Iowa.



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 Send Photograph, Drawing or Print, for estimate.
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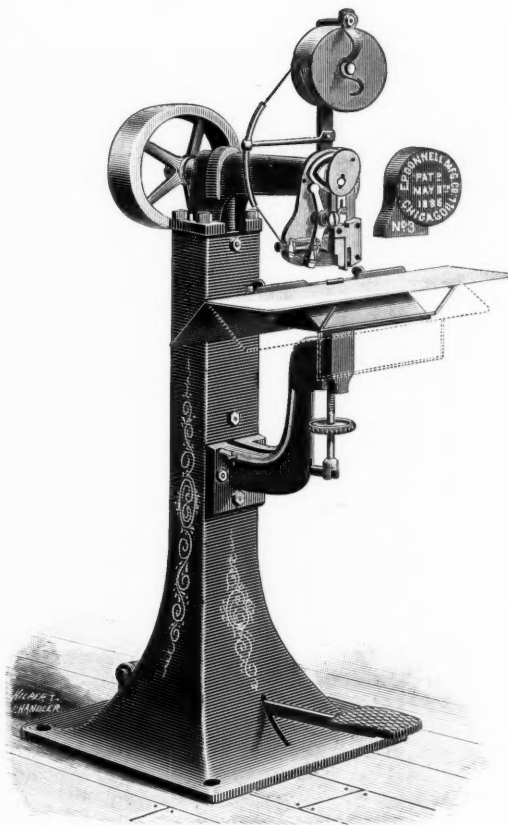
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ENGRAVING of whatever nature required, executed artistically, expeditiously and at lowest possible rates, either on WOOD, PHOTO-ENGRAVED, or by IVES PROCESS, according to the nature of the subject.

By our IVES PROCESS we make plates ready for the printing-press DIRECT from NEGATIVE, PHOTOGRAPH or BRUSH DRAWING, at lower rates than can possibly be done by any other process.

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DONNELL'S LATEST No. 3

(PATENT MAY 12, 1886.)

POWER WIRE STITCHING MACHINE.

Price, No. 3,	-	-	-	-	\$350.00
" Steel Wire, Round,	-	-	-	-	.25
" " Flat,	-	-	-	-	.35

GUARANTEED.

Only *two adjustments*—one for lengthening or shortening the staples, the other for lowering or raising the table.

CAPACITY.

Will stitch from one sheet to one-half inch in thickness, either saddle or flat. No adjustment required in changing flat to round wire.

THE ONLY SIMPLE WIRE STITCHING MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

It does not require an expert machinist to keep it in order. This machine forms, drives and clinches a staple from a continuous round or flat wire, wound on spools, and will stitch a pamphlet from one sheet to one-half inch thick through the back or saddle. There are no parts to get out of order. No clogging up with staples. No limit to the amount of its work. Any girl or boy can operate it from the start. Simple and durable. Weights 250 pounds.

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HOLYOKE, MASS.

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Printing-Presses, Type, Cases, Stands, Galleys and Chases, of all makes.

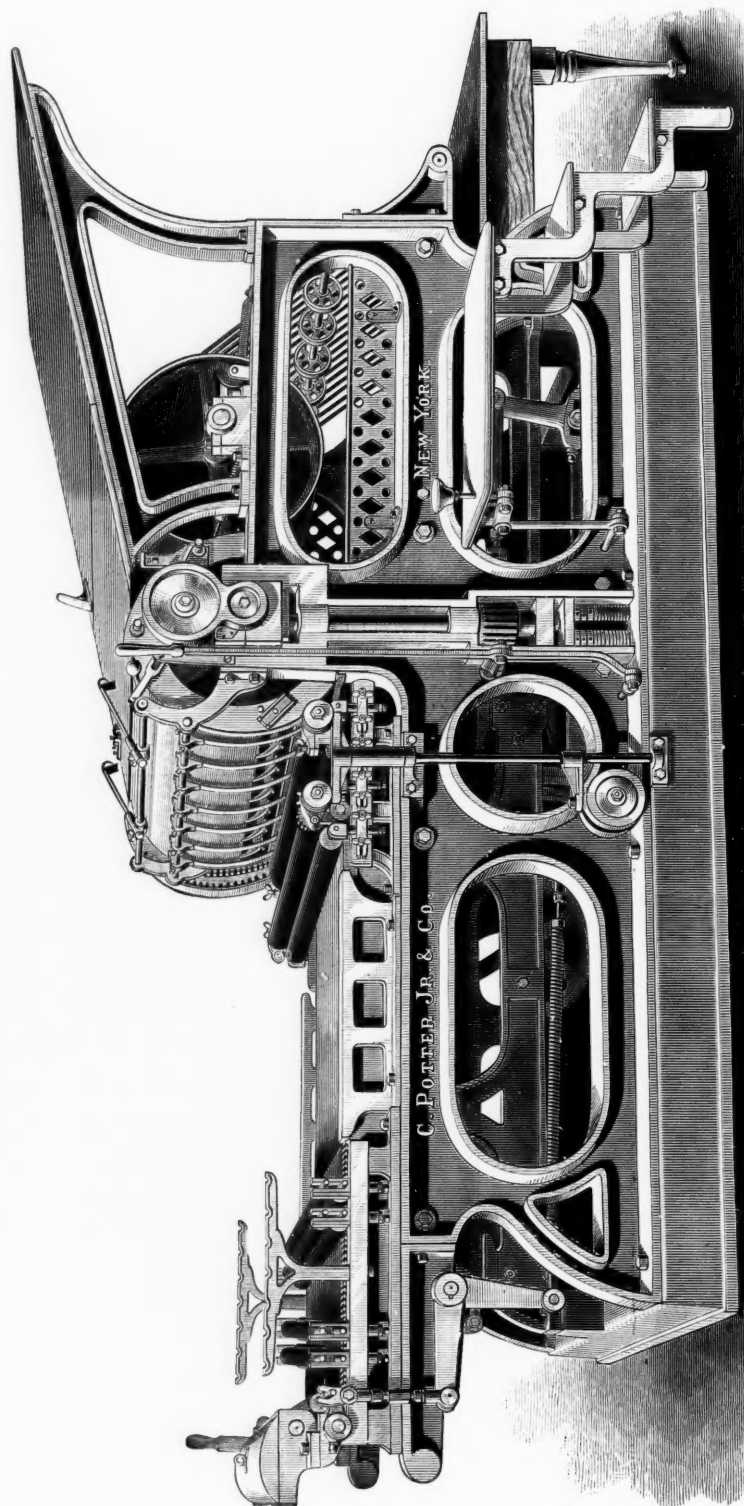
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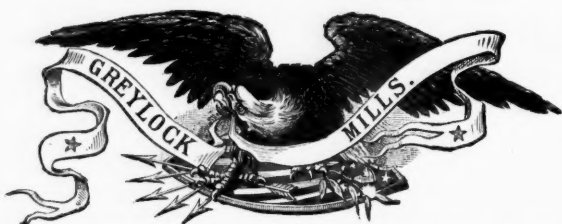
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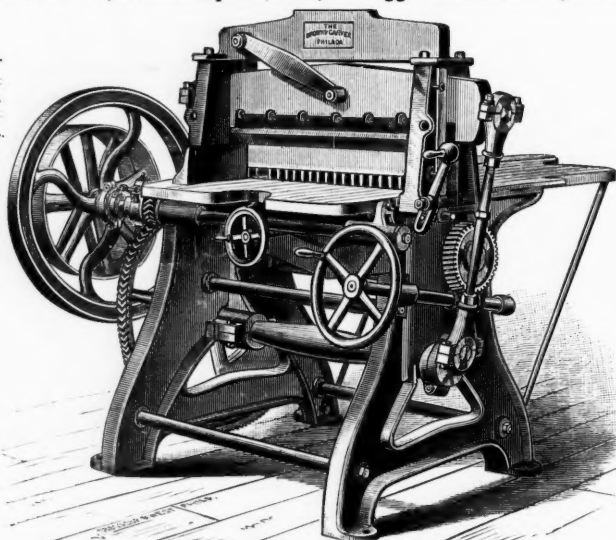
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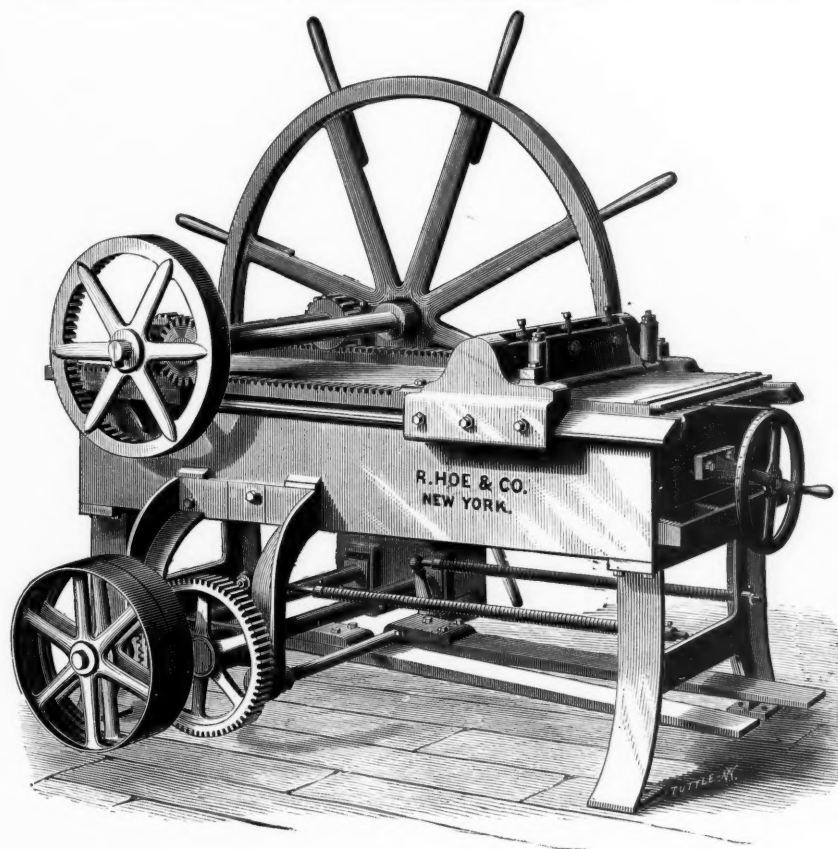
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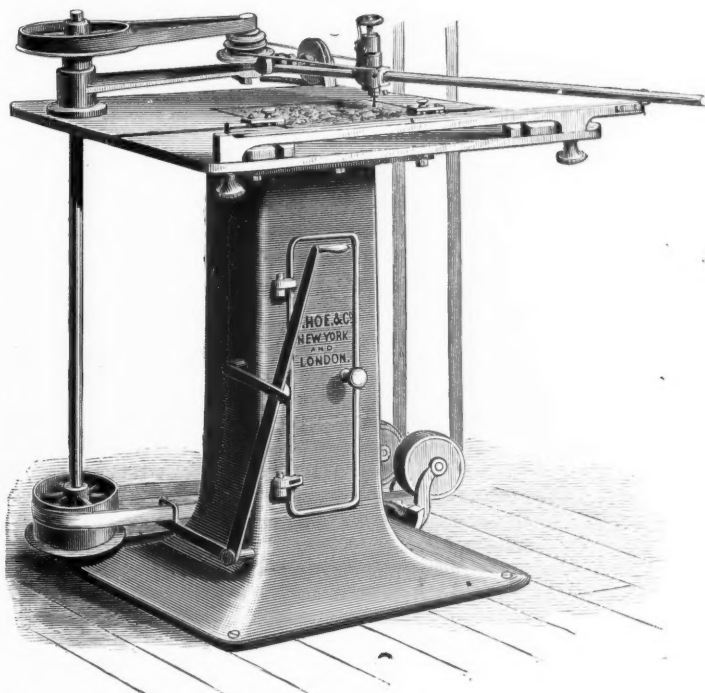
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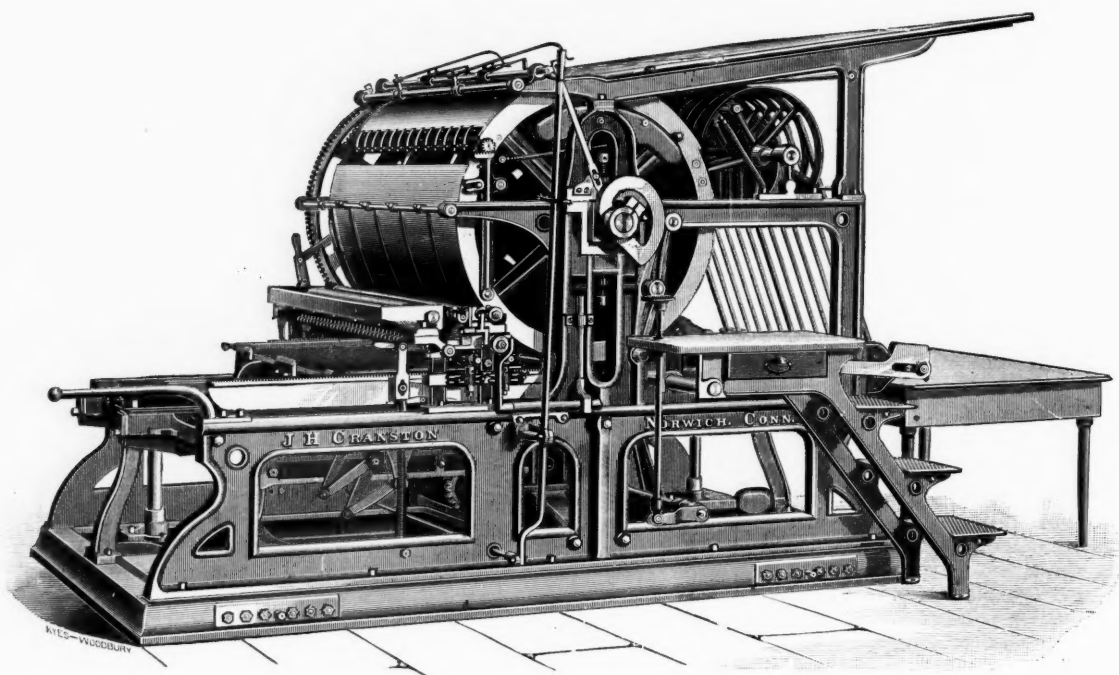


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